

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRESIDENT WILSON ISSUES APPEAL TO THE DEMOCRATS

Party Is Called Upon to Proclaim Itself Champion of the Nation's Honor and Support the Treaty of Peace in Coming Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All uncertainty as to the attitude the Democratic Party will take on the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations issue was dissipated last night, when the White House issued a declaration by President Wilson calling on his political followers to rally as the champions of the nation's honor in condemning the Lodge reservations as destructive of the good faith of the country and its world leadership.

The President's declaration was called out by a telegram from G. E. Hamaker, chairman of the Multnomah County Democratic Central Committee of Oregon, dated May 6, and asking the President whether he considered it "important to nominate candidates pledged to the Versailles Treaty without the Lodge reservations."

In his telegram to Mr. Hamaker last night the President took the unequivocal stand that it is imperative that the Democratic Party should come forward as the uncompromising champion of the honor of the nation, and condemn the Lodge reservations to the League covenant, and declared the motives of the United States in the war would be defeated "unless the covenant is ratified and acted on with vigor."

"It is time," said the President, "that the party should proudly avow that it means to try, without flinching or turning at any time away from the path for reasons of expediency, to apply moral standards and Christian principles to the problems of the world."

"The League of Nations," the President once more repeated, "is the hope of the world. We cannot in honor whittle it down, or weaken it as the Republican leaders of the Senate have proposed to do."

Telegram and President's Reply

Following is the text of the telegram to the President:

"Portland, Oregon, May 6, 1920. Primary election May twenty-first. Please wire whether you consider it important to nominate candidates pledged to ratify Versailles Treaty without Lodge reservations.

"G. E. HAMAKER, chairman, Multnomah County Democratic Central Committee."

The President replied as follows:

"White House, Washington, May 9, 1920.

"Hon. G. E. Hamaker, chairman, Multnomah County Democratic Central Committee, Portland, Oregon: I think it imperative that the party should at once proclaim itself the uncompromising champion of the nation's honor and the advocate of everything that the United States can do in the service of humanity; that it should therefore endorse and support the Versailles Treaty and condemn the Lodge reservations as utterly inconsistent with the nation's honor and destructive of the world leadership which it had established, and which all the free peoples of the world, including the great powers themselves, had shown themselves ready to welcome. It is time that the party should proudly avow that it means to try, without flinching or turning at any time away from the path for reasons of expediency, to apply moral and Christian principles to the problems of the world. It is trying to accomplish social, political and international reforms and is not daunted by any of the difficulties it has to contend with."

Purposes of the People

"Let us prove to our late associates in the war that at any rate the great majority party of the nation, the party which expresses the true hopes and purposes of the people of the country, intends to keep faith with them in peace as well as in war. They gave their treasure, their best blood and everything that they valued in order, not merely to beat Germany, but to effect a settlement and bring about arrangements of peace, which they have now tried to formulate in the Treaty of Versailles. They are entitled to our support in this settlement and in the arrangements for which they have striven."

"The League of Nations is the hope of the world. As a basis for the armistice, I was authorized by all the great fighting nations to say that it was our object in proposing peace to establish a general association of nations under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike, and the covenant of the League of Nations is the deliberate embodiment of that purpose in the Treaty of Peace. The chief motives which led us to enter the war will be defeated unless that covenant is ratified and acted upon with vigor. We cannot, in honor, whittle it down or weaken it, as the Republican leaders of the Senate have proposed to do."

"If we are to exercise the kind of leadership to which the founders of the Republic looked forward, and

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BOLSHEVIKI ADMIT CAPTURE OF KIEV

After Seventy-Mile Advance Along Front of 250 Miles the Polish Army Captures the Chief City of the Ukraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—In a review of the military situation in Eastern Europe a high British military authority informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Bolshevik troops on the Polish-Ukraine front were taken by surprise in the recent attack and have been forced to give considerable ground.

Starting on April 24 along a 250-mile front, between the Pripyat and the Dniester, the depth of the advance on May 4 averaged 70 miles, and had attained a maximum of over 100 miles on a direct line to Kiev. News of the capture of Kiev has now come from Bolshevik sources.

Serious risings against the Bolsheviks have apparently broken out all over the Ukraine. General Pavlenko has cut all the railways leading to Odessa, and Simon Petlura, the Ukrainian commander, has issued a proclamation calling on all loyal Ukrainians to rise for the country's independence.

On the Caucasian front, the Bolshevik units have crossed the northeastern frontier of Georgia, besides arresting Georgian agents at Baku and Vladikavkaz. Negotiations between Georgia and the Soviet Government have not been broken off, but part of the Georgian Army is being mobilized, and measures are being taken to resist the expected Bolshevik invasion.

The Bolsheviks have entered Baku, where the allied mission was received safe on April 29. No news has been received from it since then.

In Asia Minor the anti-Nationalists, despite the failure of Ahmed Anzavour's rising, are extending their influence and, in the south, government troops have advanced along the Anatolian railway as far as Geivah.

In the Izmid district, Adabazar, Khandak and the Boli district have been liberated. The situation in Cilicia, the British authorities consider somewhat easier. The Nationalists have withdrawn some of their troops from Syria and considerable French reinforcements are at hand.

Order has been successfully maintained throughout by the French garrison in the larger towns without much difficulty, and it is hoped that in future their effective control will be extended over the country districts, which have been the scene of the recent fighting and massacres.

"Last September the Administration could have bought the Cuban sugar crop at 6½ cents a pound for raw sugar," said Mr. Hoover. "This would have given 12-cent sugar to our consumers. As the result of failure to act in this matter, we are participating in the world shortage of sugar, due to decreased European production, and we are subject to unparalleled speculation and profiteering. The increase in price is imposing an additional tax on our people of about \$50 per family per annum."

The profiteering is internal. The situation is as much disliked by the vast majority of our manufacturers and distributors as by the people, for they do not like even to be accused of profiteering. This situation cannot be remedied by the Attorney-General's conception that forces of this character can be handled by putting a few people in jail. Something could be done to remedy matters even now if our government entered into negotiations with the large European governments to stop bidding against each other, and so secure our fair share of the available supplies.

"The second thing that could be done to break this gigantic bubble of speculation would be to reduce consumption through immediate rationing of the non-essential consumers. Over one-third of our sugar is used by the candy, sweet drinks and other manufacturers of non-essentials. During the war these trades patriotically cooperated in public interest in such reduction, and others found substitutes for other sweetening materials for the maintenance of their trade. They would no doubt cooperate again."

C. B. Hudspeth (D.), Representative from Texas, on Saturday introduced a bill designed to increase the supply of sugar in the United States by prohibiting its exportation and to insure its proper distribution by authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the manufacture, distribution and sale of sugar within the country.

which they depended upon their successors to establish, we must do this with courage and unalterable determination. They expected the United States to be always the leader in the defense of liberty and ordered peace throughout the world, and we are unworthy to call ourselves their successors unless we fulfill the great purpose they entertained and proclaimed. The true Americanism, the only true Americanism, is that which puts America at the front of free nations and redeems the great promises which we made the world when we entered the war, which was fought, not for the advantage of any single nation or group of nations, but for the salvation of all.

"It is in this way we shall redeem the sacred blood that was shed and make America the force she should be in the councils of mankind. She cannot afford to sink into the place that nations have usually occupied and become merely one of those who scramble and look about for selfish advantage. The Democratic Party has now a great opportunity, to which it must measure up. The honor of the nation is in its hands.

MR. HOOVER ON SUGAR SHORTAGE

Rationing Non-Essential Consumers or Asking Europe to Stop Competitive Bidding Proposed—Administration Is Blamed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Herbert Hoover, in a letter to Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, says the blame for the present sugar shortage on bad judgment of the Administration, and proposes two methods, one international and the other domestic, by which he thinks it can be alleviated. The House committee which has been investigating sugar has given favorable Mr. Hoover's views, which have been known to the members for several days.

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PARIS, France (Sunday)—It is a long way to the harvest, but already Mr. Thoumyre, Undersecretary for Food Supplies, announces that there is a promise of large crops this year. Wheat grown in France had fallen to less than half the pre-war quantities, and the difference had to be imported mostly from across the Atlantic.

Mr. Thoumyre now states that, thanks to the efforts of the Wheat Commission, recently got up to stimulate agriculture, and to favorable weather, France will overcome this shortage by August next. There are prospects of white bread at last.

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is prepared to admit both General Wrangel and the British officers to the negotiations, and, in regard to the Caucasian front, he states that the Soviet Government has offered to begin peace negotiations immediately with the governments of the various states there. Tchitcherin pledges that the Soviet Government will take the British Government interests in the Caucasus into consideration.

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Between Mersina and Adana, railway communications have ceased, and Adana is thus cut off from the sea. Now both of these cities are menaced.

Maj. Davis G. Arnold, recently returned from Constantinople, where he was director of the Near East Relief for Turkey and Syria, asserts that conditions are greatly aggravated by the fact that French, British, and Turks in Asia Minor are all thinking of war, not of peace, and that all their preparations look to prolonged hostilities, not to the formulation of terms of possible peace. The Armenians, he says, are trying desperately to save themselves, but have no means of organizing a sustained resistance to Turkish attacks.

"If arms are furnished to Armenians by the Armenian Republic in Trans-Caucasia and they come into direct conflict with the Muhammads, whether Turks or Tartars, the Armenians in Asia Minor and Syria will pay for it with their lives," Major Arnold says. "Conditions are growing more desperate every hour. It is absolutely impossible for the Armenian farmers to plant any crops. They are not safe in their houses, much less in their fields. There can be no harvest whatever this fall. Without outside help, the entire Armenian population of Syria, Cilicia, Konia, Mamuret-Ulaziz and Diarbeyli districts are as good as dead. There are tens of thousands destined next winter unless some special solution of the Turks problem is found immediately and a sufficient food supply for the winter and for next spring's planting is provided for now."

General Brusiloff has addressed a letter to the chief of the all-Russian General Staff proposing, in view of the Polish advance, that a committee of people of war experience be organized to consider the best means for meeting the situation. A further message states that General Brusiloff has offered his services to the Soviet Government, and the message continues: "We must definitely crush the armed forces of the Polish White Guards in order to pave the way for the destruction of the Polish bourgeoisie by revolutionary means."

General Brusiloff's Message

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Most wireless messages state that an official Bolshevik communiqué admits that the Poles entered Kiev on Thursday night, stating that in the Pyatoff region, Bolshevik troops repulsed an enemy advance 20 miles south of Krasny, but in the Kiev region, during Thursday night, Bolshevik troops were engaged with superior enemy forces northwest and southwest of Kiev. Toward evening, the enemy broke into the outskirts of the town, but was held up by counter-attacks. Later, the Bolshevik troops started to withdraw in order to the left bank of the Dnieper.

In the Taraga direction, the engagement continues northeast of Taraga town, while in the Crimean sector there has been cross-fire on the Perekop section and enemy ships have bombarded a coast village with heavy guns, as they did also in the Taman peninsula, without result.

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and are returning to work. The federation, alarmed at its defeat, threatens to take desperate measures. It announces that it will broaden the movement. Without specifying what its decisions are, it intimates that fresh industrial forces will be brought into the fight.

Some excitement was created, but official circles are inclined to consider the menace as an attempt to force negotiations. It is understood that the reserves which may be brought into line include gas and electricity workers. In a day or two Paris may be deprived of light and electric power if these orders are launched, and if the workers obey them. In that event, factories would be obliged to close down, trams and trains on the "Metro" would be brought to a standstill, transport rendered more difficult than ever, and revictualment of the capital jeopardized.

In addition, metal workers may be called out. Conflict would be engaged on a much larger scale. It is hoped that the government will capitulate before the threat is carried into action. The federation demands what it calls a minimum of satisfaction, namely constitution of a commission to study the question of nationalization.

The attitude of the authorities remains firm and uncompromising. It is felt that, in view of the failure which has attended the first week of the strike, it would be difficult for the men's leaders to rally other obedient troops, and that, even if the federation actually takes the final plunge, there will be few followers.

Nevertheless, some concern must be felt, as fresh fuel is being thrown upon the flames.

—Progress of French Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Confédération Générale du Travail is after all, for the present continuing its new call to omnibus and street-car workers, carters, builders, metal-workers, motor car and aircraft mechanics. These men are ordered to strike tomorrow. Gas and electricity workers have not yet received notice. Managers of the companies involved in the first move of the strike leaders are quite unconcerned, believing that the men will not obey in any numbers.

The position on the railways, at the ports, and in the mines, is improving daily. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor questioned a large number of transport workers today, and it is clear that general feeling is opposed to joining in the political strike.

LEADER OF MUTINEERS BECOMES A FUGITIVE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The latest dramatic sequel to the Von Kapp coup is the flight of Captain Ehrhardt, commander of the famous Second Marine Brigade, who with the Baltic troops tried to hold Berlin to ransom. After the failure of the mutineers, the government issued an order to arrest Captain Ehrhardt, among others, but it was not carried out. Most of the time since then, Captain Ehrhardt spent with the brigade at Münsterlager, where it was supposed to proceed to demobilize.

The soldier took an oath that they would not allow him to be arrested and that, if he tried to surrender to the government, they would themselves take him prisoner. All this bombastic talk ended with the leader's disappearance. Captain Ehrhardt left behind a farewell message which was afterward delivered to the troops by a staff officer. This is a long document in which the fugitive says:

"I have abandoned my earlier intention of voluntary surrender. My decision is prompted by your declared intention neither to allow me to be arrested nor to surrender. I cannot take upon myself the responsibility of allowing my person to be made an occasion for forcing the Government to take measures which would lead to fighting between the troops and to unrest. This decision to place myself in security is not an easy one, because it does not accord with the traditions of the Brigade. But I cannot, dare not, bring the troops into a position either of having to answer for themselves with weapons, or of allowing themselves to be placed under arrest. If it comes again to serious fighting in our exhausted Fatherland, I hope we shall again be united under our old war flag."

More Ships Surrendered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Saturday)—German merchant ships are still being surrendered to the British authorities in the Firth of Forth. In addition to those already surrendered, three other vessels, the Melilla, 1739 tons gross, the Altona, 2338 tons, and the Arta, 2338 tons, have now reached Leith Roads, and within the next week, others are expected.

BOSTON PRICES REDUCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The country-wide downward movement in retail rates for wearing apparel is indicated in Boston by full-page and half-page advertisements in the newspapers. Nor is the new schedule confined to clothing. Everything is comprised in the array of goods to be had at a discount.

TEACHERS GET INCREASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BIDDEFORD, Maine—Dating from the beginning of the school year in September the teachers of the Biddeford public schools will receive a flat increase in salary of \$200 a year. Under the increase the maximum salary of grade teachers in the city schools is \$950, while that in the rural schools is \$900.

E. V. DEBS NAMED TO HEAD SOCIALISTS

Leaders Address Sunday Mass Meeting in New York—Party Policy Announced by Morris Hillquit at Convention Opening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Announcement of Eugene V. Debs as candidate of the Socialist Party for President of the United States was made yesterday in Madison Square Garden at a mass meeting of the party, which is holding its convention in this city.

"With this meeting the curtain of the presidential campaign of 1920 rises and the Socialist Party makes its bow to the American electorate," said Morris Hillquit, adding that the party was still in politics, more active and aggressive than ever, and facing

states, which was seeking to organize in the east as well, and to see that the democracy for which they had fought should be maintained.

Morris Hillquit's Opening Speech

That the Socialist Party "be preserved," not as "a party of mere patch-work reform, or yet as a party of sham revolutionary phrases, but as a militant social democratic party, firmly rooted in the working class movement and operating on a program of education and organization and training in the economic and political struggle," was urged by Morris Hillquit, chairman of the convention, in his speech at the opening session on Saturday. This is the first presidential nominating convention of the Socialist Party since the United States entered into the world war and the third national assemblage since the nomination convention of 1916.

Mr. Hillquit declared that the Socialist Party was the only active or-

EXECUTIVES' VIEW ON RAILROAD NEEDS

Explanation Says Committee Was Told It Might Be Wise for Congress to Appropriate \$500,000,000 to Make Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Albert B. Cummings (R.), Senator from Iowa, and chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, said last evening, that he would con-

fer today or tomorrow with John J. Esch (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, chairman, and other members of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee about the car shortage and what can be done to give relief at the earliest possible date.

A special meeting of the Senate committee will be held later in the week to decide on the character of the legislation to be enacted.

Representatives of the railroad executives declare that a wrong impression has been gained regarding the request of the railroads for a large appropriation. In proof of their position they quote Senator Cum-

mins, who said last evening:

"A body of grain dealers and shippers from Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas and other western and southwestern states came to Washington to urge that increased funds be provided so as to enable the railroads to get additional cars, in order to facilitate shipping and meet the present demands growing out of lack of equipment. They planned to go to the Interstate Commerce Commission and also appear before a congressional committee.

Executives Invited

"At their request they appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Then, in order to hear what the railroads planned relative to increasing their car supply, I requested representatives of the Association of Railroad Executives to appear also. In response to my request Mr. Read, Mr. Smith, and other representatives of that organization did appear.

The committee then deemed it advisable to get the views of the banking interests of the country on the subject of the financial needs of the railroads, and the financial agents of large institutions were asked to appear. The railroad executives appeared at my request because the committee thought it should hear from them regarding their plan. Some of them upon being asked thought an additional appropriation necessary while others were of a different mind."

The statement of railroad executives continues:

"On February 2, on appearing before the committee, the representatives of the railway executives were asked regarding the extent of the shortage of equipment and what was being done by them to make up the deficit. Their plans for financing their requirements and to what extent, in their opinion, in view of conditions of the financial market, the needed funds could be obtained from private investors.

Shortage of Equipment

"In reply the carriers' officials told the committee that practically no orders for equipment had been placed after 1919 by the Railroad Administration. As a result, they said, a substantial shortage now exists. In order to bring the supply to the point it ordinarily would have been at, had normal increases been made while the roads were under governmental control, they estimated that 100,000 freight and 4000 passenger cars, together with 2000 locomotives, would be required, at an aggregate cost of approximately \$610,000,000.

The suggestion was made that the Interstate Commerce Commission might find it possible to devote perhaps \$125,000,000 of the \$300,000,000 provided in the transportation act for making loans to the railroads. As this would be insufficient, however, to meet the amount required for new cars and other equipment, several of the officials recommended that in view of the present state of the financial markets it might be wise for Congress to appropriate about \$500,000,000 from which to make loans."

AMERICAN METHOD FOR DRINK ADVISED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CUNARD ANNOUNCES MORE BOATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The offices of the Cunard Line have been notified that two new Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company ships, the "Naidera" and the "Narkunda," have been repaired and have been entered upon Australian and East Indian service.

The convention is composed of 160 men and women delegates, as well as fraternal delegates and representatives of foreign language branches.

They are sister ships of 15,800 gross tons, 605 feet in length, 67 feet broad, and measure 47 feet 4 inches, and are the first of a new series of six vessels to be added to that fleet.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Field Service, composed of about 500 veterans who drove army motor vehicles in France before the United States entered the war, has announced the founding of 127 fellowships for American students to study in French colleges 20 of which, averaging \$1000 each, are to be awarded this year.

COUNCIL REELECTS OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, was reelected president of the American Council on Education at its concluding session here. All other officers were reelected.

NEW JERSEY'S VOTE REVISED

TRENTON, New Jersey—Revised

lists of New Jersey's 28 delegates to the Republican National Convention show that Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood will have 17 and Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California 11.

port of a motion filed on Friday to quash the indictment against his clients. Mine operators also are under indictment on the same charge.

Emphasizing the alleged continuation of war regulatory powers during time of peace, Mr. Hughes had earlier declared that "we have the pretense of war to continue arbitrary regulation."

In arguing against the constitutionality of the act, Mr. Hughes said that the law is contrary to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, in that it deprives persons of their liberty without due process of law, and that it violates the Sixth Amendment, in that it causes criminal prosecutions without informing the accused of the nature of the charges against them.

CHANGE IN BRITISH PARTIES EXPECTED

Expectations That Mr. Lloyd George Will Begin Organization of New Party—Prospects Good for Home Rule Bill

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Sunday)—The committee stage of the Home Rule Bill will be entered on Monday, and Irish affairs will be the chief topic in the House of Commons during the week, though the government has encountered other difficulties of a domestic kind since the second reading was taken. Enthusiasm for granting home rule has been considerably damped by the continued Sinn Fein disorders, and the government's supporters will vote for the present bill with misgivings owing to the refusal of Sinn Feiners to be reconciled, even by the most generous treatment.

The Lord Chancellor's warning to Sinn Feiners that they will never compel Great Britain to surrender by a terroristic campaign for a republic is an exact reflection of the British attitude and those who have invested money in Professor de Valera's dream of an Irish republic are considered to be taking big risks, because, though Sinn Fein may promote bloodshed, it will never get a republic.

The debate this week will be carried on without the assistance of the Irish Nationalists, who have expressed their opinion of the bill in a manifesto. Opposition to the Bill

The main attack on the bill, from Independent Liberals and Labor members, will be concentrated on Clause 1, which provides two parliaments for Ireland instead of one, and when that attack fails, as is expected, the opposition will be reduced to "sniping" at less important targets.

Some amendments are down in the name of Col. Walter Guinness, member of the new Unionist anti-Partition League, supported by southern Irish Unionists, aiming at the establishment of an Irish senate in place of the proposed Council of Ireland, and pressure is being brought to bear from Belfast in the direction of altering the arrangements made on the "six county" question.

Nearly a quarter of the Ulster Unionists' council has signed a requisition calling for a special meeting to reconsider the exclusion of the three counties Donegal, Monaghan, and Cavan, from the proposed Ulster Parliament.

Meanwhile, the government is much encouraged by the safe return of Sir Hamar Greenwood, the new Irish Secretary, from the by-election battle in Sunderland.

Prospects of a New Party

The result of the recent by-elections shows that the government is still strong in the country, but nevertheless domestic difficulties culminated in an open split between the two wings of the Liberal party on Friday at Leamington, where the Coalition Liberals experienced an even more severe rebuff than at Glasgow, previously.

Mr. Chekrezki complains that representatives of these provinces were denied a hearing and he appeals to the Senate and the people of the United States for vindication of their rights.

by a party of masked men at Kilbeg, near Mullingar, on Thursday night. The constables were relieved of their rifles and ammunition and left lying bound and gagged by the roadside.

POSSIBLE DELAY IN MEETING AT SPA

German Request for Delay, Due to Forthcoming Elections, Finds Favor in France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—There is a considerable feeling in France in favor of postponement of the Spa meeting in accordance with German wishes. It is expressed in semi-official circles as follows:

"We have not taken any account of German desires in our decision, but simply to consider French interests. On the one hand, it might be better to put an end to the equivocal situation which prevents the restoration of Europe as early as possible. But, on the other hand, it may appear desirable to await the results of the elections in Germany. We would then have the advantage of dealing with a government firmly established."

In his recent interview with Mr. Millerand, Dr. William Mayer, the German chargé d'affaires, did not actually make demands for postponement, but merely suggested that his government would not be able to prepare in time certain documents in support of the propositions it intends to make at Spa.

It is understood, however, that an official and formal request for delay will be made soon. The real reason is that the German elections take place on June 6. Obviously, if German hopes are dashed at Spa, there will be electoral repercussions and the German Government may prefer to hold the elections first and the Spa conference afterwards.

ALBANIA OBJECTS TO COMMITTEE ACTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A protest has been made by C. A. Chekrezki, representative in the United States of the provisional government of Albania, to Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, against the resolution awarding to Greece the two southern Albanian provinces of Korytza and Argyrocastro, that are misnamed as Northern Epirus, which was favorably reported by the committee on May 4.

Mr. Chekrezki complains that representatives of these provinces were denied a hearing and he appeals to the Senate and the people of the United States for vindication of their rights.

CURB MARKETS OPENED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Six curb markets were opened recently in St. Louis to give consumers an opportunity to buy directly from the wagons and booths of farmers and truck growers. The first day was an evident disappointment to the housewives as the prices asked for green stuffs were but little lower than those demanded by grocers. In many instances it was said, that the farmer's prices were even higher. The one advantage seemed to be that the stocks were much fresher. However, all offerings were quickly sold, hundreds of shoppers visiting the various curbs. The buyers were from all classes of the population.

All this followed on the complete failure of Coalition Liberals to secure even one seat on the committee of the National Liberal Club, and it is possible that Mr. Lloyd George will now proceed, once he is freed from the burden of the Spa conference, to organize a new party with a separate political machine.

Undoubtedly there is a huge mass of voters in the country which has not been previously identified with any party and is not tied down by tradition to political shibboleths of personalities, and the Premier may make a bold bid for the support of this unknown quantity.

There are only two division lobbies in Parliament, however, and, so long as the Liberals vote with the "Tories," they will be accused of betrayal of the historic Liberal program. The Labor Party is also divided, and the "Tory" party is therefore the only united one in the country.

Courthouse Destroyed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—The courthouse at Ballyneety, County Limerick, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The disused constabulary barracks there were burned down recently.

Irish Policemen Attacked

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—Six police constables were overpowered



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

A Purely Chinese Industry

A strong combine of Chinese firms in Hongkong, headed by Yuet Loong Chan & Co., controls the importation of "Soo Mook" wood from the Philippines; and makes the red ink or paste that up and down the Chinese Republic is used for inking the "chops," or seals, that the Chinese employ in affixing their signatures to documents of a formal nature. In Iloilo and other parts of the Philippines the tree is called the "ibucua," and it has its interest for Americans in that it provides also the dye which stains red the paper that the Chinese use to make the firecrackers that the American small boy has long been familiar with on the Fourth of July. Thus the tree, which is so little known to the world at large, gets rather amazingly distributed in the form of a dye, inking "chops" for China and coloring firecrackers for the United States, as well as helping in coloring Chinese cloths and stationery. The wood is boiled to obtain the stain, and the process of extracting the dye is said to be crude and wasteful; but the syndicate is strong enough to regulate the output and price, nor is there any immediate likelihood that its monopoly will be taken away from it. Sooner or later, however, one may reasonably expect that conservation will observe the unnecessary wasteful Chinese way of obtaining the product, and raise the slogan, "Save the Soo Mook" for the process, it is said, could be much more economically conducted than the dye were extracted in the Philippines and exported to China.

Sussex County Politics

"Somehow the end of the suffrage fight makes shreds and tatters of my temper," writes a suffragist who was sent by her organization to Delaware to work for the ratification of the amendment. "Here I am. I came down from Vermont the third week in March, and it is past the first of May, and I am still in the thick of the Townsend-Layton affair in Sussex County. It is all very primitive and interesting, but as a Colonial Dame, I am just a little appalled at this hub bub as a piece of American political achievement. Politics in Sussex County is a consuming mania, and one that makes way with the ethics and manners of both pros and antis. I'm working in A. C. Corbit's district. He is the Republican Speaker of the House, and in case of a tie, it is he who would cast the deciding vote which would then determine whether or not 10,000,000 women would vote in the elections this fall. He is a wealthy bachelor who lives in a fine old brick colonial house in a tiny town called Odessa, which is five miles from a railway and has an annual budget of a little over \$300.

"His housekeeper, a distant relative, is Miss Anne Spruance, a member of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. She attended the anti luncheon held at the McAlpin, the day after we had had a suffrage demonstration camped on the Odessa public school yard, with the Wilmington band, and with Mrs. Hiller, and an ardent young girl from North Carolina as speakers. As dusk grew into darkness, we turned our automobile searchlights on the crowd. There are no street lights in Odessa. A Negro preacher and his flock stood left, the red-rose mucker men right, and a mixed flock of well-dressed 'suffs' and 'antis' front. Eight years now I've been attending street meetings. In no others do you get the same sureness of what the crowd, the citizen mass, thinks and feels. How very like the old cross crowds at Seventh and Pennsylvania in Washington in 1914, last night's was! How curiously hostile to women, just as men suspicious of suffrage, were under the kerosene flares of Butte, in the 1916 campaign!"

Most Ancient Race in the World

Italian plans are well underway to modernize Albania by reclaiming its marshes, reforesting its hills, improving its harbors, and providing railway transportation, as well as good roads, in a land where hitherto there has been neither. The country was occupied by the Italians in 1917, and before that time, says E. Alexander Powell in a recent Scribner's Magazine, it held the odd position of being within sight of Italy and at the same time one of the least-known regions in the world. The people who occupied its mountains are regarded by ethnologists as the most ancient race in the world; and they had held their territory so successfully in their own fashion that the customs of a past had hardly changed in 20 centuries; and the country, until the Italians took in London.

ITALIAN WORKERS EXPERIMENT

In the textile factories of the Brothers Mazzonis, near Turin, Italy, there broke out some months ago a very ordinary labor dispute, with a very extraordinary result. The "affair Mazzoni" has become a test problem for all adepts of theoretical economy.

The employees, whose union the Mazzonis refused to recognize, demanded the same wages and working conditions as had been granted in other-similar factories by the Association of Textile Manufacturers to the Textile Workers Federation. The Mazzonis refused. The employees struck. The government arbitration court in Turin took cognizance of the dispute and summoned the two parties to appear before it. The employees' representative appeared; the Mazzonis refused. The court rendered its decision, granting in substance the demands of the workers. But the arbitration court had no legal authority to compel the acceptance of its awards. It recommended. Then it urged. The Mazzonis insisted that their factories were theirs. They did not recognize the competence of the court. They were willing to reopen their factories at any time, and after their employees had returned to work they "would take into consideration all justified demands."

So far the story of the affair Mazzoni is identical with a thousand others in Europe and America. The outcome is what has so upset public opinion in Italy.

The workers met one day toward the end of February, and decided to take possession of the factories and operate them themselves. They formed a parade and marched, with red flags at their head, to their places of employment. They raised the red flags over the factories, declared the establishments the property of the people, appointed a factory council from among their number, went to their several posts, and set to work. The military was on guard, of course, but did nothing. No doubt the officer in command sent to Turin for instructions. If he did, the officials must have had a bad half hour. The Italian Government has for 15 months been telling the workers, in speeches, in editorials, in pictures, that they must "produce," to save Italy from economic ruin. Especially has production been essential in the textile industry. And the picture of government troops forcibly preventing workingmen from producing a socially necessary article would have been too grotesque. The soldiers stood quietly by while the workers took possession of the Mazzoni factories in the name of the people. Observers who went from Milan and Turin to inspect the experiment in the next few days marveled at the orderliness and efficiency which reigned under the red flag.

The workers found in the factories stores of coal and raw materials for three or four months. But they were looking more than three or four months ahead. They sent their emissaries to the Socialist municipality of Milan. The Milan Communal Bank, which finances various enterprises of social utility such as the construction of dwellings, agreed to furnish them working capital to cover running expenses. The municipal cooperative society agreed to buy the whole of their product at market rates. A group of cotton manufacturers in Milan contracted to furnish them with the necessary raw materials; if these men should change their minds, their workers would perhaps be able to keep them to their agreement. If the Mazzoni workers should later be in want of coal, it is probable the municipality of Milan would see that they got it. Thus a whole network of Socialist institutions seems to assure the peaceful and prosperous operation of the Mazzoni factories under the red flag for an indefinite period.

The question for all economic theorists is: What should a government, based on the inviolability of private property, do in such a case? Two things are clear: first, that whereas the workers committed an illegal act, the behavior of the Mazzoni brothers, with regard to their property, was legally unexceptionable; second, that whereas the correct behavior of the Mazzoni was in the highest degree damaging to the state and the community, the illegal act of the workers vitally served, and in no way harmed, the public interest.

The government then has its choice between condoning an illegal act or damaging the interests of the community. The right of private property and the right of public welfare are here in the sharpest contrast.

It is morally impossible for the government to drive the peaceful workers out of the Mazzoni factories by means of artillery and machine guns, to say nothing of the physical difficulty of defeating the red guard which the workers have organized for their defense. But perhaps there is some way of protecting the public interest in such a case without violating the right of the Mazzoni brothers to their private property. It has been suggested in Italy that the government should manage the factories, setting aside the profits to the account of the Mazzoni. But, in economic theory, the Mazzoni have a right to the profits because they assume the risks; if the government assumes the risks have the Mazzoni any claim upon the profits? The practical difficulties of the proposal are still greater: the next time the Mazzoni workers demand an increased wage to meet the ever increasing cost of living, is the government to refuse the demand, or increase the price of the product to the public, in order to protect the Mazzoni's profits? On the other hand, if the government does not protect the

profits of the owners, what becomes of their rights to their private property?

Another suggestion is that the government should sell the factories at auction to the highest bidder and deposit the sale price to the Mazzoni's account. But what if the new owner should turn out to be another Mazzoni? Nothing would then be settled, and the government would have the same comedy to play all over again. To say that the difficulty would not recur if the new owner accepted the demands of the workers or the findings of the court, is to hold that he will be able to retain his title over the property he has purchased only if he consents to renounce a portion of his legal control over it.

Another obvious comment is that the award of the arbitration court should have been obligatory. This suggestion involves the whole question of compulsory arbitration. What is certain is that this system constitutes a species of semi-public property to be administered in the interest not of the owner but of the community. Here again, however, the theoretical difficulties are far less serious than the practical. A compulsory arbitration court would, humanly speaking, necessarily render judgment either for the one party or for the other. The government would thus become, or at least seem to become, a class instrument, and the political struggle for the control of it would become more and more an economic class struggle. The right, in effect, to dispose of the profits of industrial capital would pass to the class controlling the political machinery. It is needless to point out how a step this is from any accepted theory of private property.

The most plausible suggestion is that the Mazzoni brothers be denied the management of their property but guaranteed its value—in other words, that the property be condemned under some form of right of eminent domain, and paid for in annual installments out of the profits. This solution would perhaps satisfy the existing law. But if it were made the standard solution of all future Mazzoni cases, the indemnified capitalist could reinvest his capital only at the risk of being driven out again at the next repetition of the situation.

In Italy today one can readily imagine the Mazzoni money being chased from pillar to post before the increasing aggressions of the labor unions.

It remains to record the way the Italian Government found out of its embarrassing situation. A day or two after the fact accomplished on the part of the employees, it requisitioned the Mazzoni factories in the following decree: "In view of the fact that the firm Mazzoni has refused to appear before the Commission of Conciliation and that the attitude of said firm, which has refused to recognize the judgment pronounced in conformity with the laws of the State and has sought to elude the enforcement thereof, constitutes an offense against the law; in view of the fact that the illegal attitude of the firm Mazzoni is liable to produce grave disturbances to public order and that other consequences still more grave might result therefrom; in view of the fact that the same grave reasons of public necessity and of impelling exigencies of national economy which counsel the transference of industrial disputes to the Commission of Conciliation render necessary the intervention of the State, it is decreed:

"That the cotton manufacturing establishments of the firm Mazzoni, existing in the communes of Turin, Torre Pellice, Luserna San Giovanni, Ponte Canavese, and Favria, are requisitioned by the State.

"That Cavaliere Mario Fusconi, chief inspector of industry and labor in Turin, is charged with the administration of the establishments indicated above to the account of the firm Mazzoni."

The State (making a clean sweep of all the Mazzoni factories, and not merely of the two which were seized) advances in this decree a charge of illegal conduct against the brothers Mazzoni which could scarcely be maintained in court. It may be, perhaps, that they were legally under obligations to appear before the arbitration court, but as the "Corriere della Sera" points out, they were in no wise obliged to apply the court's award. The pretext may be generally allowed to a government which is harassed by all the details of an almost insoluble national economic problem.

In the meantime no one envies the task of the Cavaliere Mario Fusconi. He must soon make up his mind whether the industry confided to his stewardship shall be administered for the benefit of the absentee proprietors Mazzoni—who now are certainly contributing to the enterprise neither "initiative," "risk," "inventiveness," nor "superior brains," none of the classical virtues, in fact, or for the benefit of the community, including the workers who are now doing all the work of production—Hiram Merton in The Nation.

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AN EARLY SPRING BOUQUET

After the long period of bleakness and inactivity, it is with eagerness we look for the first signs of life and color in the garden. That first growing point of green usher in the whole array of coming garden beauties and is indeed symbolic of the renewal of life. It is the sturdy pioneer that shoulders its way to the sunlight to announce to us the beginning of the new year of growth.

But while the surface of the garden shows only a few green tips, the interior of the warm earth has been teeming for the last few weeks with a great bustle and to-do. The sleeping roots and bulbs have heard the call of the sunshine and have begun to bestir themselves. Most of them are sluggish and still sleepy from the long winter of rest. But there are some among them that are already alert and wide-eyed, eager to thrust their faces up above the surface and gaze about them in the light.

These daring ones of the garden inhabitants are in such a hurry to burst through the earth to the wind and air, that they do not stop to grow in height, but eagerly push up to the surface and expand their blossoms forthwith. They have found that in the heyday of summer when the majority of plants are in full bloom there is less chance for the fertilization and dispersal of their seeds. Instead of expending their energies on more attractive bloom, they have decided to brave winter and appear at a season when flowers are scarce and competition less keen. Be sure they are welcome to the hungry insects. Although some of our loveliest flowers come in earliest spring, it is true that as a rule, the plants are stunted in growth and their blossoms, though lovely, are simple and modest in form.

The Christmas Rose

Perhaps the first of the garden host is the Christmas rose, a species of the hellebore, and not a rose at all. Its glistening flowers are often seen peering through the snow, underneath which is hidden the dark green of the leaves. There is no more marvelous sight than snow-covered meadows, flushed with the pink blossoms of the Christmas rose. Yet they are all too few in American gardens despite their ease of culture. This hardy perennial thrives in any sort of garden soil, spreading into spacious clumps, and sending up sheaf of ivy and rose flowers each winter. There is nothing to be done for them except to let them bloom in perfect peace, for they resent any disturbance of the root.

The plant springs from a black root stock, and is stemless. The single, irregularly shaped leaf is leathery in texture and is evergreen. The flower is very large and regular and shades from a glistening white to purple in color, and has prominent stamens that add to its distinction. It is excellent as a cut flower at a season when bloom is scarce. The Christmas rose prefers a semi-shaded position.

The Pasque Flower

Then there is the strange little Pasque flower of the French gardens. It is almost exotic in appearance, the large violet bells so exquisite in texture, covered with a soft, silvery down. The sleepy and languorous blossom, so well protected by its furry mantle, is an exciting find on a dreary sunless day of early spring. In France it blooms during the Easter tide, the time of the Paschal or Passion over ceremonies, and from that has come to us its name of Pasque flower.

But it is one of the alpine anemones, sister of wood anemone. It too, modestly droops its head as though shy of the bareness of the garden. But it well lives up to its old story whereby the anemone got its name of windflower.

Coy Anemone that never closes. Her lips until they're blown on by the wind.

Not alone is the beauty of the flower a delight, but after the petals have fallen, there remain oval woolly heads of tufted feathery-tailed seeds that are prized for cutting. And yet it is regrettable that this anemone is not more often seen in our early gardens. It so well repays the effort at the time of nightfall.

Phoenix Silk Hosiery

No values to excel these elsewhere in quality or low price. All colors are here. Plenty in black and white. We especially recommend these high-grade Stockings to women who are particular as to the quality, fit and finish of hose and who appreciate fair prices.

These Lots to Select From

\$1.80 PR. For Phoenix Silk Hose with lisle heel, toe and garter top, seamless

\$1.85 PR. For Phoenix Silk Hose with lisle heel, toe and garter top, seam less.

\$2.10 PR. For Phoenix Pure Silk Hose, mock seam back and seam less foot with lisle heel, sole and toe.

\$2.15 PR. For Phoenix Pure Silk Hose with lisle heel, toe and garter heel and toe.

\$2.60 PR. For Phoenix Full Fashioned Hose with lisle heel, toe and garter top.

\$3.50 PR. For Phoenix Full Fashioned Hose with lisle heel, toe and garter top, seam less.

\$2.15 PR. For Phoenix Outsize Pure Silk Hose, seam less foot with lisle heel, toe and garter top.

\$2.55 PR. For Phoenix Outsize Pure Silk Hose, mock seam back, seam less foot with lisle heel, toe and garter top.

\$3.15 PR. For Phoenix Outsize Pure Silk Hose with lisle rib top and lisle heel and toe.

\$3.90 PR. For Phoenix Full Fashioned Hose with lisle heel, toe and garter top.

ARGENTINE WOMEN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
In considering Argentine women, it must be remembered that they have been able to advance to higher education only of late years, and have been held back by old-fashioned ideas and prejudices, so that it is not fair to compare them with American women.

Argentine women are descended from a great many different nationalities, but, of course, the predominant one is Spanish, owing to the fact that all Argentina was a Spanish colony, from the time it was discovered until 1810, when the colonials threw off the Spanish yoke and proclaimed the Argentine Republic a free and independent nation.

It must be admitted that Argentine women in domestic life do not come up to the standard set by women in the United States. Their homes very often have more show than comfort. Argentine husbands spend most of their time at the clubs, but it would hardly be fair to judge from this that the Argentine woman does not attempt to make home attractive for her husband. Argentine men never have felt toward their homes and families as men in the United States do. In fact, there is no word in the Argentine language that expresses the same thought as the English word "home." It is usually spoken of as "casa," which is "house."

Argentine women are inclined to be foolishly over-indulgent with their children and spoil them greatly. A Love of Luxury Argentines are very fond of all kinds of amusements; the opera and the theater and cinematograph are always crowded. One of the first things that attracts the attention of Americans is the habit of taking very young children to performances where they are kept up until after midnight.

The spectacle in the Colon Opera House is equal to that of any theater in Europe. Brilliant jewels, both real and artificial, beautiful costumes, and bright colors make an interesting picture, showing the luxurious taste and love of show of the Argentines.

In direct opposition to all this grandeur is the extraordinary custom of being most untidy in the home, where an ordinary wrapper is considered quite correct, even for receiving her intimate friends. Before going out in luxurious motors, a most elaborate toilet is considered necessary, with much hair-curling, powder and paint, costly garments, and jewelry. Then on returning home all this finery is discarded and the Argentine lady is able, once more, to breathe in the loose folds of a wrapper, which is often quite shabby.

Their Social World
Sociably they are a success, from the viewpoint of the Latin race, being bright and vivacious, handsome, and beautifully dressed. They are recklessly extravagant in dress and are always in fashion, so that Buenos Aires has the reputation of being second to New York in point of view of the number of well-dressed women.

The Five Holy Peaks

Dr. Geil has been spending nearly a year in China and studying the Five Holy Peaks, mountains which for 3000 years have been visited by numberless pilgrims. He has returned most impressed with the progress made by the Chinese people toward modern civilization during the last few years. The one ambition of the youth of China is to learn English. As for their own intricate writing, a method has been devised which reduces the period of study from several years to a few weeks. Radical changes are taking place, some of which even affect the outward appearance of the people's homes. In some of the provinces an order directs every family to plant a number of trees every year. This is being carried out with such energy that groups of young trees are found even in streets and market places. In his peregrinations Dr. Geil found the natives becoming more and more kindly disposed toward English-speaking visitors. Western thought is a subject of much speculation and interest, with the result that the pilgrimages to the Five Holy Peaks are not so numerous, and the old gods are falling into decay.


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HIGHER PAY ASKED FOR RAILROAD MEN

Mr. Lauck Continues His Argument in Behalf of 2,000,000 Workers, and Presents Family Budgets on the Cost of Living

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Labor's argument for increased wages for the 2,000,000 railway workers of the country was concluded before the Railroad Labor Board on Saturday by W. J. Lauck, former secretary of the War Labor Board, appearing on behalf of the railroad brotherhoods and unions. He asked a minimum living wage for unskilled railroad workers with differentials above that for skill, hazard and responsibility.

Early decision was urged, Mr. Lauck declaring that delay might result in serious disturbance to transportation.

The chairman announced that the board would discontinue public hearings until May 17 at Chicago unless it should decide to hear a pending application, understood to be that of the American Train Dispatchers Association, a rival organization to the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

In order that the board may proceed as rapidly as possible to digest the wide information thus far presented the board, the chairman said, will hold daily executive sessions until it moves to its permanent headquarters in Chicago and begins the hearing of the railway executives' arguments.

Later the board announced that it had denied a hearing to the American Train Dispatchers Association on the ground that its application did not comply with the provisions of the law.

A minimum of \$2500 a year is necessary for the support of an American family of five, Mr. Lauck told the board. He presented to the board a compilation of budgets on the cost of living based on studies made under his supervision and by federal and state agencies.

"It is impossible," he said, "for a family of five in the United States to maintain itself even in decent poverty under existing conditions for a penny less than \$2500 a year."

Mr. Lauck in his statement declared that the fundamental cause of all economic instability, all industrial unrest, all interruptions of production and distribution has been high prices and profiteering by organized capital and middlemen and retailers."

In concluding the brotherhood spokesman requested that the board curtail its examination of wage data and proceed immediately to the determination of the question of what constitutes a living wage.

LABOR PARTY SAID TO BE ON WANE

American Federation Gives Out Telegram From Colorado as Confirming Its Statements

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Confirming previous statements that all the reports from the field as well as the definite correspondence on the subject tended to establish the fact that the activities of the Labor Party were on the wane, the American Federation of Labor has issued the following statement of its view of the situation:

"The decline of the third or Labor Party ticket is shown in striking manner by the telegram received by President Gompers at the American Federation of Labor headquarters from Ed Anderson, secretary of the Colorado Federation of Labor. The telegram declares that a convention called in that State for the purpose of putting an independent ticket in the field rejected the idea and left the field clear for carrying out the American Federation of Labor nonpartisan political policy. The telegram says:

"Convention held by the workers Nonpartisan League in Denver, May 1 and 2, for the purpose of independent political action, voted by a large majority against a third party ticket. American Federation of Labor advocates in the majority."

"It is clear that the third party advocates will not be a figure in the campaign. The judgment of the workers is overwhelming in favor of the nonpartisan campaign conducted by the American Federation of Labor. Reports from every section of the country where Labor Party advocates have endeavored to put forward their impractical campaign prove this conclusively."

RENT PROFITEERING ALLEGED IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—The Trades and Labor Council of London will consider at its next meeting some plan by which rents may be controlled. It is alleged there is profiteering of a definite character here, and if necessary the Province will be appealed to in order to bring about a cessation. On account of the great scarcity which exists and the rapidity with which dwellings are changing hands, constant additions are being made to rentals, and it is estimated the average rental for homes in London has increased by 30 per cent within a year.

Members of the Trades and Labor Council will have figures at hand to show that landlords in many cases are making as high as 30 per cent on money invested in houses. Houses now existing are being subdivided and rented

for large sums, and in some cases the percentage of profit is even higher than 30 per cent per annum.

Builders point out that there is more apparent than real scarcity of homes, and that the great activity at present is not tending to more homes but better homes. They point out that houses which were regarded as of high standard a few years ago will not satisfy the present-day tenant.

AGGRESSIONS ON PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

Exponent of Third Party in the United States Believes Slogan Should Be No Further Invasion of Constitutional Liberties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That "meddlesome with a property motive" is the cause of all aggressions upon the people's rights which liberals are

convinced now exist, is the opinion of William Hard, journalist and investigator, and one of the leading thinkers of the Committee of Forty-Eight movement toward a new third party in the United States.

Mr. Hard believes that conditions now are somewhat analogous to those of 1860; then the slogan was "no extension of slavery into the territories"; now it must be "no further invasion of the constitutional and human liberties of the people."

These aggressions, he thinks, are threefold: aggressions upon the people's freedom of expression of thought, by statutes, by bureaucrats, by spies and by legalized mobs; aggressions upon the people's freedom for economic organization for liberty; and extensions of these aggressions abroad.

With reference to the first, he says

statutory restriction of thought expression has been imposed upon the people with the consent of the United States Supreme Court.

By legalized mobs he means, for instance, such cases as that of Passaic, New Jersey, where he saw an audience driven from a room by the police, not because the speakers were saying anything against the government, for at the time they were urging the audience to take out citizenship papers; but because the people were supposed to belong to an organization which the authorities believed to be contrary to the best interests of the city.

Such official action, Mr. Hard points out, prevents large masses of people from saying what they believe to be the truth, for fear of the charge of disloyalty. There is a Passaic newspaper, capitalistic rather than socialistic, which from the first has defended the right of all citizens freely to assemble and speak their minds on all subjects, a right guaranteed by the New Jersey Constitution. But the editor during his courageous campaign has received not more than three or four letters daily from people who wish to uphold his hand, out of a city of 65,000.

Mr. Hard does not believe that this indicates absence of sentiment for free speech in Passaic.

"It indicates," he says, "that until people realize that they have to be for free speech because it is American, a large majority of us are going to be hesitant about expressing what lies nearest our hearts."

On the subject of the invasion of the people's freedom for economic organization for liberty, Mr. Hard holds that by appeals to the Supreme Court it has been possible for predatory interests to break down the protection hitherto surrounding organized Labor. The government has been able, for example, to fix the price of railroad labor, but has not attempted to fix the price at which equipment is sold to the railroads. The government fixes the maximum price which shall be paid to coal miners, but merely appeals to the conscience of the operators with the hope that coal prices to the consumers will not be raised.

"Sheer brute force is used against organized Labor," says Mr. Hard, who investigated the steel strike at first hand. "The country is full of industrial Simon Legrees. They can be found in any strike. I protest against the resort by possessors of certain sorts of property, to the revolutionary methods of sheer brute force."

RIVER LOCK MADE INTO A DRY DOCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—The conversion of Lock No. 17 on the Warrior River into a dry dock wherein vessels may be scraped and repaired between the times when it is opened for the passing of boats is the first instance of a river lock being put to such use, according to engineers. The dam at Lock 17 is 62 feet and the lock is of equal height. Timbers are laid across the bottom of the lock and the vessel to be scraped or repaired is floated in and the lower water gate opened. In a short time the lock is free of water and the vessel rests on the timbers. There is no interruption of river traffic, for an hour's warning of the approach of a vessel is all that is necessary to make the lock ready to receive.

The present output of the Russian industry is 10 per cent of the normal production. Only 11 per cent of Russia's 164,000 looms were at work in 1919, and only 7 per cent of 7,000,000 spindles. All the reports comment on the unusual situation brought about by a shortage of labor at a time when factories and mills are closing down. The lack of skilled labor is stated to be so acute that even establishments engaged in producing supplies and equipment for the Red army have at times experienced the greatest difficulties in obtaining sufficient skilled workers to enable operation to continue.

Mr. Rykov characterizes the skilled labor shortage during the present industrial depression as one of the most dangerous phenomena of existing Russian economic life. It has attained such proportions, he says, that "we are unable to utilize certain establishments even though they are provided with raw material, only because of the lack of skilled labor."

INDUSTRIAL LIFE OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Nationalization Experiment Reported to Have Brought It to Low Ebb—Production Percentage Drops and Mills Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports on the economic and industrial situation in Soviet Russia which have reached here by way of Helsinki clearly indicate the low ebb to which the industrial life of Russia has fallen and emphasize the danger to the Soviet régime more from industrial chaos within rather than from outside foes.

The report of conditions was recently made before a session of Congress from the councils of national economy, trade unions and the Moscow Soviet, and reflects some of the results so far of the experiment of nationalization. Leon Trotsky, Minister of War, and A. Rykov, chairman of the Supreme Council of National Economy in the Soviet Government, were among those who outlined the economic situation to the convention of delegates.

Even in the best kept-up industry, production is less than 30 per cent of normal, and, despite the low demand for labor, there is a genuine lack of skilled workers, a fact which has caused almost complete demoralization of the textile industries.

Industrial Establishments Closed

Commenting on the industrial situation, Mr. Rykov's report states that the nationalization of industry has been quite thoroughly carried out by the Bolshevik authorities. In 1918, he says, the Soviets had nationalized 1925 factories and mills. Toward the close of 1919 he gives the number of industrial establishments taken over by the state at about 4000.

"This means," says Mr. Rykov, "that nearly the whole industry has been transferred to the state, to the Soviet organizations, and that the industry of private 'owners' of factories has been done away with, for the old statistics estimated that the total number of industrial establishments, including peasants' homework places, were about 1000. The peasants' industry is not subject to nationalization, and 4000 nationalized industrial establishments include not only the largest, but also the greater part, of the middle-size industrial enterprises of Soviet Russia.

"Of these 4000 establishments," he continues, "only 2000 are working at present. All the rest are closed." The number of workers is about 1,000,000. Thus, you can see, that both in point of number of the working men employed, as well as in point of number of still working establishments, the manufacturing industry is in the throes of a crisis."

Mr. Trotsky's Explanation

Mr. Trotsky, in his reply, as received here, attempts to explain the industrial crisis by the destruction of technical equipment. Mr. Rykov, however, states that "the Soviet State, the workers and peasants' power, could not utilize even machines and factory equipment which were still at its disposal."

In two of the main branches of Russian industry, he says, the metallurgical and textile industries, a considerable part of the establishments were shut down while others were being worked only in a few departments and workshops.

Out of 1191 metallurgical plants, 614 are reported as having been nationalized. These plants have only been able to fulfill 15 per cent of the Russia metal requirements. These were supplied in 1919 with raw materials amounting to about 30 per cent of the country's requirements, and of these amounts they were only able to utilize one-half. "This," according to Mr. Rykov, "is less than one-quarter of the need that must be satisfied in order to sustain a minimum of our industrial life."

Production Percentage Drops

Locomotive works in 1919 were able to accomplish only 40 per cent of the work done on locomotives in 1913, and on railway cars it is said the percentage dropped to 10.

General machinery construction in 1919 is stated to have given only 30 per cent as compared with 1913. It is said in the reports that from 30 to 40 per cent of the former production is the figure that prevails in the main branches of Russian industry.

Soviet Russia, it is stated, "has been living on the supplies left from pre-Bolshevik Russia. But these supplies are becoming exhausted, and we daily and hourly are approaching the final crisis in these branches of industry."

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CHINESE "DAY OF HUMILIATION"

Washington Observatory of Anniversary of Acceptance of the 21 Japanese Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Chinese residents of Washington yesterday observed a "day of humiliation" on the anniversary of the acceptance by China of the 21 Japanese demands, which, the Chinese Nationalists contend, signified the beginning of Chinese subservience and vassalage to Japan.

The meeting in this city, which was designed to be only one of a series of national manifestations, was held in a theater, and Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former Minister to China from this country, was the principal speaker. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Chinese Nationalist organization.

The manifestations are in sympathy with the extensive boycott in China of Japanese goods, a boycott so extensive that it is declared 80 per cent effective.

Student backing in China is the strength of the boycotting, it is stated. The students are strongly Nationalist and are bitterly opposed to the alleged pro-Japanese sentiments of certain influential persons in the Chinese Government.

Dr. Reinsch said in his address that the young Chinese are reconstructing their nation to take its rightful place among the powers through nationwide education and the spread of technical knowledge with a consequent development of China's vast national resources.

"A strong, independent, self-reliant China," Mr. Arnold emphasizes, "is the very keystone of progress and international friendship in the Far East. There must be cooperation and no wasteful competition, if the bane of international jealousy and exploitation is to be avoided. Equal opportunity for all and special privilege to none must be the maxim in dealing with the China of the future."

"It is time for the American people to realize that their future lies in great measure on the Pacific," says the report. "The opportunities of the United States on the Pacific are without limit, but its responsibilities will prove equally great. The only way it can meet these opportunities and responsibilities, creditably to its own civilization and its own position, is by an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the peoples of Asia and the present problems confronting them. Without this understanding we may unwittingly make some disastrous mistakes."

The decision states, in effect, that school lands granted to the State by the government are mineral and coal lands only theoretically, and not in fact. The decision on this point will permit the continued leasing and sale of school lands by the State.

DETROIT ATTACKS THE RENT PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—City officials are preparing pleas for a special session of the State Legislature to enact laws to curb profiteering in rented property. In the meantime public sessions are being scheduled when tenants will be given an opportunity to appear before the council to state their increases and announce their landlords' names. Hundreds of instances of 100 to 200 per cent increases have been reported to the prosecuting attorney, who is powerless under present laws to prevent the raises. A report made public by city officials shows that Detroit is now 30,000 homes short and that this figure is being increased daily as the city is growing faster than new buildings are being erected. The practice of two to four families living together to cut expenses is becoming common.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At a meeting recently of representatives of the various branches throughout the Dominion of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the treasurer stated that there was over \$7,000,000 on hand. The expenditures were about \$125,000 a month, which sum included allowances to various persons who did not come within the regulations of the government pension scheme.

DEFICIENCY BILL IS SIGNED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Urgent Deficiency Bill, carrying \$360,000,000 for railroad operation deficiencies, has been signed by President Wilson. It is expected that \$125,000,000 of this sum will be made available to the roads for the purchase of new rolling stock.

Measures Outlined

Mr. Arnold outlines the measures necessary for strengthening the position of the United States in the China trade. Certain courses of action are especially emphasized. Encouragement should be given, Mr. Arnold believes, to American loans to China and to the sale of Chinese securities in the American market. American shipping facilities should be provided sufficient to handle the American trade on the Pacific and on the Yangtze.

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CHINA AT DAWN OF VAST DEVELOPMENT

United States Government Publication Tells of Opportunities

—Need of Chinese Independence and of Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

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DRY SENTIMENT IS DECLARED STRONG

Wayne B. Wheeler Defends Prohibition Amendment, and Says Lawless Liquor Dealers Are to Blame for Law Violations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—National prohibition is merely passing through one stage in the attack that prohibition has met in every state, according to Wayne B. Wheeler, national counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, replying to attacks on the Volstead law. Prohibition, he says, is first attacked as fanatical, then everything that goes wrong in a community is charged to it.

"If prohibition is a disastrous failure, then the 62 per cent of the people of the United States that adopted it before the 18th amendment was ratified would have learned this fact. Instead of repudiating prohibition, the people retained it and constantly made its provisions stronger in order to meet the attack of the wet to prevent its enforcement. In no state has the legislature or the people by referendum vote accepted a wine or beer amendment. Wet citizens at first opposed prohibition, and later on most of them voted against its repeal. Michigan voted dry by 68,000 and a year later defeated a beer amendment by 207,000. Ohio increased her dry majority against a 2.75 per cent beer amendment after the soldiers returned. The recent contest in Nebraska shows that the majority of Democrats in that state are for prohibition, although formerly they regularly voted wet. The overwhelming defeat of Bailey in Texas on a wet platform, backed by the association opposed to national prohibition, shows the change of sentiment in that state. In less than five years even New York will be voting to sustain prohibition."

Lawless liquor dealers and officers of the law controlled by them are primarily responsible for law violations.

Bird S. Color, commissioner of public welfare, has issued a statement declaring that unless federal officials enforce the law better within the next 30 days, he will send out his own investigators to uncover the real facts. He says that not only are people able to get plenty of liquor, but that it is of worse quality. Three Brooklyn liquor dealers, arrested Saturday charged with having allowed liquor to be sold on their premises, were held in \$1000 bail each by United States Commissioner Hennessey.

Druggists Warned About Prohibition

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Warning the American Pharmaceutical Association to keep the druggists of the nation free from the name of "retail liquor dealers," Federal Prohibition Commissioner Kramer, speaking at Saturday's session of the association's annual meeting, declared "prohibition is here to stay."

"Prohibition has been written into the Constitution," Mr. Kramer said, "and it will never be taken out of it in the history of the country. No man talks about a saloon any more. No politician is fool enough to talk about going before the people to reestablish the saloon."

"It is not only the duty of the officials, but the province and duty of every American citizen to see that the laws are obeyed and respected. It doesn't mean that we will obey it for a day, a month and a year, or disobey it for a day, a month and a year. It means that you and I as American citizens are going to respect the supreme law of the land for all time."

The commissioner told the druggists that if they were "not mighty careful" they would "in name and fact be liquor dealers," and added that "no man ever has a disease any more that takes less than a pint to cure."

PAPER MILLS IN ALASKA ARE URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Establishment of paper mills in Alaska as a means of relieving the paper shortage is recommended by Edwin T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture.

"Alaska is destined to become a second Norway," Secretary Meredith said. "With her enormous forests of rapidly growing species suitable for pulp, her water power and her tidewater shipment of manufactured products, Alaska will undoubtedly become one of the principal paper sources of the United States. A substantial development of the paper industry in this wonderful region, combined with the intelligent reforestation of pulp lands in the older regions, should settle forever the question of a paper shortage in the United States."

Secretary Meredith announced that, to encourage a paper industry in Alaska, national forest timber would be offered for a large installation under mutually favorable terms. The Agricultural Department, he said, is prepared to contract sufficient stumps to supply paper mills for 30 years. The timber will be paid for from month to month as it is cut, obviating the necessity for large investments in raw material.

SECURITY LEAGUE ELECTION

NEW YORK, New York—Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, has been elected honorary president of the National Security League, succeeding Elihu Root. Judge Alton B. Parker was reelected honorary vice-president and Charles D. Orth was reelected president.



(C) Toepfert Studio, Cincinnati

The expressive lines of the grand and rugged Lincoln features carried through the entire body—even down and into the feet.

BARNARD AND HIS LINCOLN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Adam has no clothes—there is one complication evaded, at least," said George Grey Barnard, with a reminiscent, rueful smile.

He must have had the Lincoln statue, that recent controversial storm center, in mind. So had the visitor. And so, doubtless, have all the visitors—they have been numerous, oftentimes distinguished, during the past fortnight—at the gothic-clad atelier on Fort Washington Avenue, the highest rock-pinnacle of Manhattan Island.

Before the visit of The Christian Science Monitor's representative ended some highly interesting Lincoln talk developed, which shall be reported with due authorization. But first we must pay our respects to Adam, the twice-life-size figure of whom Mr. Barnard has just finished modeling in clay, and which has been shown in this State, on invitation, to representatives of the press and public, including scores of the sculptor's personal and professional friends.

The Adam figure belongs to a group, eventually to include Eve, which will fill a wall niche in the many-sculptured garden terraces of John D. Rockefeller's Pocantico Hills estate near Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson. In effect, the whole thing will be a wall fountain on a large and artistic scale; although the water, pouring from the base into a broad out-curving basin, is not related to the statue.

This is not Adam awakening at the touch of the creator, as in Michelangelo's Sistine fresco; nor is it a fugitive, repentant Adam after the fall, as portrayed in the familiar bronze by Rodin. Mr. Barnard has chosen the story of the creation of Eve, when Adam, lying inert, is about to arouse from the spell of a deep slumber. In the completed group—a plaster model of which is also shown, together with the wall installation project—both Adam and Eve are partly enveloped in a cloud that forms a background and fills the niche. Above, the creator is symbolized, somewhat after the traditional Renaissance manner.

Adam is of the Graco-Roman type, youthful, beardless, curly-haired. His powerful, though not heavy, frame is recumbent in graceful repose, with the head fallen back from a columnar neck and deep-chested, vigorously molded torso.

With the aid of the plaster model, it is possible to evoke the idea of a sculptured Biblical illustration set in an effective piece of garden architecture. This is about as far as one may care to go in critical appreciation of the Barnard Adam at its present stage. "This figure, such as it is, represents over 100 days' work, in the modeling alone," the sculptor tells us. "And the thought and ideas put into it, all unseen, cost me vastly more than the actual time and labor expended. But all these combined are

as nothing, compared to what went into the Lincoln statue."

A colossal, benign head, huge as a lone boulder of the glacial drift, shaped as by elemental forces into the legendary features of Abraham Lincoln, loomed above us as we stood conversing in the chaos of the workshop-studio. It dwarfed everything else about the place, including Adam, into relative insignificance. Some day this Titanic head will be carved in replica on a granite mountain-side at an appropriate point overlooking the national transcontinental Lincoln Highway.

"Yes," replied Barnard, to the inevitable query, "it is the head of the notorious statue that went to England—only this is enlarged on a scale that necessitates an exaggerated development of certain traits and details, and the suppression of others. All that is a matter of perspective, according to which a thing is to be viewed when set in its permanent place. But I have never exhibited this head—nor, for that matter, my full-length statue. Few if any of the critics who managed it in imagination, ever saw the actual bronze, but only judged from distorted photographic reproductions that I had not intended for publication. However, that's an old story. Come, let me show you the head in marble, my original study, and the key to the whole and final conception, as it stands in Cincinnati, and at Manchester, England."

In another room, the smaller but still heroic-sized head of Lincoln, beautifully chiseled in pure Carrara marble (the visitor has since understood that it is a commission for the Luxembourg, Paris), was set up facing a calm, clear northern light which, with the raising or lowering of a shade, gave a singularly mobile and lifelike expression to the face. This effect is intensified by a technical device that is new in sculpture, though its equivalent in painting is common enough—namely, the placing of highlight points on the upper contour of the eyeballs. The beardless profile is what may be called classically fine, yet not in the classic way. The full front shows a face of the square elongated type, crowned with a great shock of hair—not unlike the traditional Andrew Jackson portrait.

Barnard insists that the head and face of Lincoln, when studiously analyzed, show characteristic traits hitherto unexpressed in monumental art—something distinctively racial, and of the New World democracy. In this contention is found the key to his much-discussed statue—the crux of the controversy it has aroused.

"The face, and in some degree the whole body, are wonderful, unique," declares the sculptor. "After years of studying it, I said to myself, Here is the Lincoln that will survive, the Lincoln who in the thought of the people is the President of a world democracy of the twentieth century. That is what the monumental figure of Lincoln symbolizes today. China looks to him. The Bolsheviks claim him. He is the big-hearted leader of the common people throughout the world."

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"What shall we show to the world

as the image of such a man? Surely something more than a dapper, smooth dummy of a respectable businesslike person in store clothes.

"I was determined from the beginning to carry out the expression-lines of those grand and rugged Lincoln features through the entire body—even down and into the feet! Still, clothes of some sort seemed a necessary concession to custom. So much the worse, then, for the clothes! What good would be my heroic portrayal of the figure, supposing I accomplished it, if it were hidden in the absurd men's fashions of the year 1865? I decided to ignore them, or at least to suppress their identity as clothes, wherever they interfered with the main idea."

"In doing this, I merely took the license that all sculptors claim. Great art, in the past, has been inspired by the human form, but never through copying clothes. Drapery, yes. The Winged Victory has drapery, but only such as complements or else loses itself in the lines and action of the glorious figure. As for the modern man's costume, it is sculpturally impossible, if followed literally. All artists abhor it. In Paris there is now a law against brass trousers on public monuments. Some day the ban will be universal, as it ought. Well, I did the best I could, under the circumstances, and then—the deluge!"

There is no denying it, Barnard was hard hit by the slings and arrows of outrageous criticism. He admits as much, but without bitterness and without repentence.

"Don't you think," ventured the visitor, speaking for himself as well as in general, "that a lot of the adverse criticism had to do with the originally proposed destination of the Lincoln statue—in front of the House of Parliament in London—rather than with the work 'per se'?"

"Who knows? But I didn't make the statue with that destination, or any particular site, in view. Was it my fault if they had already set up other statues of a more formal sort, there? Anyway, for the matter of that, what has Lincoln to do with British Parliament, or statues in court dress? He served not policy, but principle—it is not so much where he stands, but what he stands for, that counts."

As we parted, in the warmth of an evening thought, also in the glow of a magnificent sunset over the Palisades of the Hudson, Barnard added:

"I have tried to play the game of sculpture honestly, without politics, without personal feeling or regard for material interests. I have been faithful to the ideal. Not that I have attained it far from that! An ideal that could be attained would not be worth striving after. But so long as it remains high above reach, we have always something to look up to, haven't we? disappointment or no disappointment."

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"What shall we show to the world

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN NORTH DAKOTA

Governor Frazier Tells How the Farmers, Organized in Non-partisan League, Have Won Control of the State's Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What the Nonpartisan League of North Dakota was actually organized for and what it has actually accomplished, regardless of the many charges which have been brought against it by the financial interests which are opposed to its growth, there or elsewhere, was described to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of that State.

Governor Frazier, himself a farmer from boyhood, was elected on the league ticket and came into office on January 1, 1917. He welcomed the opportunity to state the facts about the league. Those facts, he said, had been garbled, misrepresented, and suppressed by the press throughout the country. The interests opposed to the league were so powerful that any attempt to give the league full credit in the press for its honest achievements has been avoided by the great majority of editors. He spoke of the instance of one metropolitan daily which had sent a man to North Dakota to "write up the league." The man visited only opposition sources of information, and wrote the story from that standpoint, Governor Frazier said. What the league asked for from the press was merely a square deal.

State Is Agricultural

"North Dakota is an agriculture state," he began, "practically 80 per cent of the people being on farms, and the league movement was started to correct existing marketing evils. All our farm products had been handled largely by Minneapolis and St. Paul grain combines and the milling and the beef trusts. The farmers paid the freight on the raw materials, paid the freight back on finished products and also paid the profits to the middleman for handling the goods."

"The real beginning of the league was back in 1912 and 1914, when under a rather ineffective initiative and referendum law, we voted for state-owned terminal elevators for wheat. Remember that this was carried at each election, the last time, in 1914, by 83 per cent of the votes cast. But the Legislature, meeting the next January, saw fit to disregard the wishes of the electorate. Twice the electorate, under a law which gave it that power to express its wishes, had declared that the people wanted state-owned terminal elevators. And yet the majority of the members of the Legislature turned down the elevator proposition."

Origin of League

"There is no reason to wonder why then, that the farmers comprising a great majority of the population, decided that the only way they could get what they wanted was to organize politically and to get political control of the State. If the ordinary Legislature insisted on ignoring the demands of the majority of the voters, then a farmer Legislature must be elected."

"It was at that time that Mr. Townley came forward with the Nonpartisan League idea. That was in the spring of 1915. Organization work was done through the summer and winter, and in the next spring we held precinct conventions in every precinct in the State where organized work had been done to endorse delegates to government district conventions. At these conventions candidates were selected for the state Legislature as well as representatives to the state convention. We nominated three candidates for state office, including three for the state supreme court. All of these candidates were pledged to support the league program. That program declared for state-owned terminal elevators, state-owned flour mills, state-owned packing and cold storage plants, state life insurance, rural credit banks, operated at cost, and exemption of farm improvements from taxation and fair grain grading laws."

REINSTATEMENT REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—The North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, which recently held its annual meeting in this city, went on record in favor of state-wide good roads and endorsed the thrift campaign in North Carolina to promote economy in women's dress, in the household and in other fields of woman's activities. A resolution was adopted calling for the conservation of forests, and one for a higher standard of scholarship and attainments among public school teachers and favoring higher compensation for teachers.

VIRGINIA BAR CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A series of meetings at which senators and assemblymen may report to their constituents on their legislative activities during the recent session of the state legislature will be held under the auspices of the New York City League of Women Voters. At the first of these, to be held today, legislators will discuss the unseating of the Socialist Assemblymen, teachers' bills, the welfare and rent bills and prohibition enforcement.

LEGISLATORS TO REPORT

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REINSTATEMENT REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The resolution of the Boston City Council calling for the reinstatement of 14 men in their former positions in the city fire department was vetoed by Mayor Andrew J. Peters, not only on the ground that such a reinstatement would be giving special favor in preference over a long list of men who have qualified for appointment to the department but because it would also mean the placing of men in responsible positions in one city department when these men had quit their posts in another department, for all 14 men were striking policemen.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

July 28, 1919. In this bank all public funds are deposited and may be redeposited in local banks upon application. The state bank makes loans up to 50 per cent of the appraised valuation on first mortgages on real estate and up to this time it has made \$2,300,000 of these loans. This represents saving to the farmers of practically \$50,000 in less than a year.

FISCAL REFORMS IN ITALY ARE OUTLINED

Commissioner-General for Finance to the United States Says His Country Is Taking Lead Among Countries of Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Italy has taken the lead in the way of bold, progressive, far-reaching fiscal reforms and the data and facts now available warrant the expectation that she will be the first big continental country in Europe to reach the balance of her budget, so Mr. B. Attalico, Italian Commissioner-General for Finance to the United States told the Academy of Political Science here recently.

"For the first three months of 1920, while the imports decreased by 250,000,000 lire, as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year, the exports were augmented by almost \$80,000,000 lire," said Mr. Attalico. "This means a rectification of the commercial balance of over 1,500,000,000 lire in three months. Should this continue it would mean a reduction of 6,000,000,000 lire in the year. Joint stock companies have gradually as well as in capital, reaching at the end of 1919 a total invested capital of over 12,000,000,000 lire.

"As regards the current fiscal year, the original estimate of Italian receipts has been, for the first nine months exceeded by 1,822,000,000 lire. Assuming the same proportions for the last three months up to July, the excess ought to reach 2,500,000,000 lire.

"Italy is cutting expenses most heavily. She has mobilized 5,000,000 men, that is to say, half of the adult population. She has, now under the colors, only 400,000 men, and is going ahead towards a further reduction to 200,000 men, which is less than in pre-war times.

"Italy, it is true, has a bank note circulation of almost 16,000,000,000 lire (December 31, 1919), but the aggregate of savings in the various deposit institutions in the kingdom amounts to 18,

BRITISH LABOR MEN CLOSE THEIR RANKS

Premier's Attack Has Had the Effect of Getting Groups Inside the Party to Concentrate Against Their Rivals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—Whether Mr. Lloyd George will succeed in uniting the remnants of the Liberal Party with the Unionists under the banner of the Coalition group, time alone can tell, but there is no question that the campaign initiated by the Prime Minister has already succeeded in uniting the varying strains of thought in the Labor movement under one banner to fight whatever party, of whatever name or color, which ultimately evolves out of the pretty little duel between Mr. Asquith and the "Welsh Wizard."

Whatever differences there are to be found inside the Labor movement (and possibly no movement has greater), there can be no mistake as to the attitude of the contending groups toward Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Asquith. A feeling of bitter hostility to both politicians and their followers has always been lying latent; the challenge thrown out by the Prime Minister, when he tactlessly lumped together Socialists, Syndicalists and Bolsheviks as advocating the same creed, simply had the effect of getting the rival groups inside the Labor Party to drop their own domestic troubles, to cease pushing forward their own pet nostrums, in order to concentrate on the enemy, whether he is to be found supporting Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith, or Mr. Bonar Law. In fact, the former has done an invaluable service to the Labor Party; he has closed its ranks in a manner that the party itself could not hope to do.

Campaign is Initiated

He has been assisted in this by one of his lieutenants, Winston Churchill, to whom perhaps belongs the credit of initiating the campaign when he stated that Labor was unfit to take over the reins of government, that from among the many millions of workers there were not enough men and women to be found capable of administering the affairs of the nation.

The effect of a statement of that kind depends a great deal upon the character, capabilities, and record of the person responsible for its utterance. One could perhaps name half a dozen public men from any of whom, had this opinion been circulated, it would have demanded careful examination—but of all the men in the world, Mr. Churchill, Labor owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George. One of the chief obstacles which the political Labor movement has to contend with is the trade unionist who votes for the Liberal candidate "to keep the Tory out."

These men are at heart in sympathy with Labor, but up to now have had their doubts whether the party had sufficient support to return a candidate. The progressive forces must not be divided; the Tory must be kept out at any cost. If it is clearly recognized that this feeling is strongly prevalent in the vast majority of constituencies even to this day, and that the local Labor parties are constantly battling against it, it will be seen at once what a tremendous fillip the Prime Minister's call to arms has given to the movement and why Labor strategists smile.

The man who has throughout his political life been guided by the one consistent idea of "keeping the Tory out," will certainly not vote to put him in because his ticket has been changed and he has found a new leader. That is the reasoning process of that mass, who unfortunately take but a superficial view of politics, and who, in the main, are content to leave deep thinking to others, satisfied they have played their part by recording their votes at an Indictment Tactless

Prior to the special congress, and owing to the industrial unrest manifesting itself in so many strikes and rumors of strikes, when those outside the movement were unable to gather just exactly where Labor stood, some consideration might be allowed; but to deliver himself after the event, after Labor had very definitely outlined its attitude, the Prime Minister's indictment comes as a tactless and painful performance.

That there are little crowds and groups of men and women who pride themselves as being revolutionary, who would drop the name of Bolshevik tomorrow if another more modern, and calculated to inspire greater terror could be found, hanging on to the fringe of Labor, is well known. But they are not inside the movement other than as individual members of trade unions, and they exercise little or no influence at the official conferences where Labor's policy is set. To connect J. H. Thomas, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Henderson, or Mr. Brace with these, or to state that they influence policy, is to credit them with greater importance than they rightly deserve.

RAISING SEAT PRICES AT LONDON THEATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A general increase in the prices of seats at West End theaters making a feature of musical shows may shortly be looked for. During the past few months there has been much discussion on the subject between theatrical managers, but no decision was arrived at until André Chagot, weary of waiting for some consensus of opinion and finding that he had to play to 90 per cent of the capacity of the theater every night in order to pay expenses, raised the price of the stalls, dress circle and upper circle on his own initiative at three of the theaters with which he was connected.

The management of the Gaiety has now followed his example on the production of "The Shop Girl," and it is expected that other managers responsible for musical productions will raise their prices correspondingly. The public is, therefore, for the future to pay for the extra cost of producing musical entertainments today. It is true that running expenses are double what they were, while prices of costumes and scenery have increased from 200 per cent to 300 per cent, but it is hardly likely that the theatergoer will enjoy paying two shillings for his seat in the gallery, which is the new Gaiety price.

Consolation Gathered

Although at the following election it was generally Labor's fortune to lose a number of seats, consolation was gathered from the reflection that it was a necessary phase in the political development of the party, they

had driven their enemies into the one camp, the issue was now clear; a workman, particularly the trade unionist, either supported his own party, brought into being in consequence of a mandate from the Trade Union Congress and supported principally through the funds of the Trade Union movement, or supported a coalition of the orthodox political parties.

Now this coalition for purely local elections, such as borough councils, board of guardians, has taken effect in hundreds of industrial centers; so that when Mr. Lloyd George urges the need of a common policy pursued by one united party to combat the growing power of the Labor Party, he is simply extending the policy long since adopted for local municipal purposes to meet the needs of Parliament. There is nothing profound or original in the proposal. It may happen, if the campaign results in the formation of one united political party, that Labor will not gain as many seats as it otherwise would in triangular contests.

Labor Not Alarmed

Labor will not feel alarmed; it had to come, and knowing that the coalition having been once effected, there would not be the slightest use in ever again trying to divide the workers into two hostile camps, neither of whom were responsible to organized Labor. Such, briefly, is the general opinion expressed by responsible Labor leaders who were discussing the Prime Minister's appeal for unity to fight the common foe. There is an entire absence of bitterness toward Mr. Lloyd George, though there is perhaps among the more moderate elements a feeling of disappointment that he has thrown himself so completely into the hands of the reactionary elements.

In regard to the manner in which Laborites, Syndicalists, Socialists and Bolsheviks were classified together into one group, as advocating and standing for the same fundamental ideas, there is a strong feeling of resentment, modified somewhat in consequence of an inability to gather whether the statement was due to ignorance or to a desire to frighten the community into belief that the Labor Party were definitely committed to Bolshevism and the soviet system of government.

Minority Very Active

Let the Prime Minister seek the first dozen men in the Labor movement, either on its industrial or political side, who command the respect and influence the decisions of conferences, and name one among them who is either a Bolshevik or Syndicalist.

Indeed, it would be difficult to discover six men who could be regarded as holding official positions throughout the whole of the Labor ranks entitled to be described under the one or the other appellation. The most that can be said is that there is a very active minority of men and women who believe the constitutional method of Parliamentary procedure can be quickened and supported by the use of the strike weapon. But even these received a set-back at the special Trade Union Congress when, by an overwhelming majority, it was decided to concentrate on the parliamentary machine rather than dislocate the industrial machine.

These men are at heart in sympathy with Labor, but up to now have had their doubts whether the party had sufficient support to return a candidate. The progressive forces must not be divided; the Tory must be kept out at any cost. If it is clearly recognized that this feeling is strongly prevalent in the vast majority of constituencies even to this day, and that the local Labor parties are constantly battling against it, it will be seen at once what a tremendous fillip the Prime Minister's call to arms has given to the movement and why Labor strategists smile.

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EVENTS IN SPAIN'S RAILWAY STRIKE

Strike in General Was Extraordinary, and Was Carried Through in Madrid and Elsewhere in Perfect Tranquillity

I
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The situation on the eve of the railway strike was curiously placid, in that though the railway employees had announced their intention of resorting to a general strike throughout the country at 11 o'clock in the morning, and that though as a matter of fact the strike was actually carried out in the morning, there was perfect tranquillity. The police and the civil guard took possession, and a few military detachments were in evidence here and there, but there was no signs of any disturbance.

In the two chief stations of the capital, the Atocha, which serves the southern systems, and the northern, there was perfect tranquillity. The police and the civil guard took possession, and a few military detachments were in evidence here and there, but there was no signs of any disturbance.

In this attitude they were certainly encouraged in the most remarkable manner by the government, for on this night, before what has been described as the most unanimous and dangerous strike that the country has known, short-lived as it was, ministers, including the Minister of the Interior, declared that they knew nothing about it, and certainly appeared to act in accordance with that state of ignorance. No inquiries were made, and above all no preparations were opened in the way of meeting eventualities that would arise when a strike began, such as had been made on previous occasions.

Providing for the Mails

Especially was this so in the way of making provision for the mails and running a few trains with the assistance of military engineers and help volunteered from various sections of the public and notably the personnel of the railway companies themselves. Absolutely nothing was done, with the result that when the strike began all railroad locomotion in the country came to a complete standstill and no mails left Madrid or any other city or town in the country. It is of little wonder in such circumstances that the inference that there was a conspiracy between the companies and the strikers, gathered suspicion in the matter. The situation was extraordinary.

The country, especially the capital, would probably have taken the preliminaries to the affair more seriously but for the fact that for the previous few days it had been enjoying the newly arrived primavera or Spanish spring. Now the sun was shining warmly from a clear sky, everything in Madrid glistened, the street cars had abandoned their windows in favor of light curtains; the shrubs and vegetation in the Recoletos, Salón de Prado and other favorite strolling places, were bursting forth in their new sea-son's green.

No Mood for Strikes

The Alcalá in the mornings was a fine scene of happy vivacity, and people congregated outside the cafés discoursing upon many matters wholly unconnected with strikes. Madrid was happy. In such circumstances the people were unwilling to turn their thoughts from the new and delightful condition of affairs that had supervened on the winter's discontent to any question of wages and railway rates, however transcendental its importance.

At the last moment the Sindicato del Transporte del Castilla directed a manifesto to the railway workers and the public generally, expressing their disapproval of what was threatened, but, as was realized, the Castilian workers are not everybody. Also at the last moment representatives of the railway companies waited upon the Premier to assure him that the accusation that they were in league with the workers in the matter of the threatened strike was baseless and that they protested strongly against such a charge.

Increase of 35 Per Cent

At the same time, the representatives of the companies would not say that the men's demands could be acceded to in any degree, for that all depended upon the resources at the disposal of the companies, which again depended upon what was granted to them in the way of new privileges by the government. In this connection it is noteworthy that the suggestion put forward by the critics of the railway companies was that they had put it to the men that unless they, the companies, obtained their new privileges in the way of authorization to charge a 35 per cent increase in their transport rates, there could be no increase of wages for them, and that thus they incited the men to strike and connived at the proceeding, facilitating it in many ingenious ways.

The strike, in general, was an extraordinary one. It was carried through with perfect tranquillity in Madrid and most other parts, though here and there in the provinces slight disturbances were reported, and in one case an attempt was apparently made to throw a train off the lines. The strike began promptly at 11 o'clock in the morning. Up to that hour everything was proceeding in the most normal manner, and at no place or station was there any indication that the system of striking had ever been heard of in Spain. At 11 o'clock the entire system of locomotion was suspended as if it had been controlled by electric wires and the button that ungared the system had been pressed. The men had agreed that all trains due to start from their respective stations up to 11 o'clock should go out just as usual, and that while goods trains should stop at the first station they reached after 11 o'clock, passenger trains that started before the striking hour should complete the journey to which they were nominally committed.

A Pretty Little Comedy

After 11 there was nothing doing in the way of railway work. Engine

drivers, guards, warehouse, station and works employees, office clerks, telegraphists and others, simply left their posts and assembled in the precincts of the station to contemplate the new situation about which they seemed to be little worried or excited, as is generally the case with strikers. The companies' officials asked them formally and politely if they would resume work and with politeness they definitely answered that they would not, at which stage the negotiations ended.

In one case some show was made of starting a train, all of whose crew save the engine driver had gone. It was a pretty little comedy. The engine driver took his place, but his comrades told him to come away, and thereupon he blew three blasts of exultation on the engine's whistle and amid cheers joined the others.

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The Companies Suspected

The suspicion that the companies were involved grew into a certainty in the minds of the people, indeed not for some time, had there been any doubt upon it generally. The leading newspapers, such as the "Sol" and others, which were not to any extent controlled by persons interested in the railway companies, not only openly stated their convictions as facts, but denounced the strategy in the strongest terms.

It was pointed out that large sections of the strikers were assembled all the time in the neighborhood of the stations, exactly in the manner of waiting for orders from the companies. There was a clear indication here, said the critics of the proceedings, that the strike was not voluntary but was enacted by order of the companies, and that furthermore it was just as much a lock-out as a strike, and was mutually agreed upon in either case.

Severing the Strands

It must be borne in mind that Vienna was once the most resplendent, sumptuous court in Europe. It was the capital, political, commercial and social—of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. It was also the center of culture and learning, and consequently there is an enormous number of the educated classes who are unemployed simply because their city has ceased to be the capital of the great Empire.

For instance, there are numbers of state officials and civil servants who

found employment under the old régime; now, of course, the services of

only a small percentage of these can be used by the republican government of such a comparatively small country as Austria is today.

Seizing the Strands

Furthermore, because Vienna is no longer the commercial and financial center of an empire, one sees the sad spectacle of great banking and industrial organizations lying almost idle and their personnel mostly unemployed.

Under the present order of things it is just as if a pair of scissors had cut around the center of a spider's web severing all the supporting strands, for the frontiers of new

States cut most of the old lines of

commercial communication which radiated from Vienna.

As an illustration it may be interesting to refer to the Austrian cotton industry. Previously the administrative center of this trade was Vienna, spinning, bleaching, printing, and packing being done in Austria proper, whilst the weaving looms were in northern Bohemia, which is now part of Tzeczo-Slovakia. The frontiers of the new state consequently cut the lines of that industry, and today Tzeczo-Slovakia is dispensing with the cotton which Austria used to supply by setting her own spindles of which she is reported to have over one and a half millions already. Thus Vienna is hit and consequently her warehouses are empty, her people idle and her trade is at a standstill.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor passed through Buchs, the Austro-Swiss frontier town, he saw

hundreds of Austrian children grouped together in little parties on the spaces

between the permanent way which serve as platforms. These children

were being returned to their homes in Vienna after three months' holiday,

and looked very happy and well. The

children spoke in glowing terms of the

kindness they had received in the

Swiss homes, and undoubtedly many of them had been saved by this help.

France's Practical Sympathy

High tribute was paid by the secretary of the Friends Mission to the help given by Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Italy and France, as these countries are taking thousands

of Viennese children into their homes,

caring for and feeding them for long

periods often for 10 to 12 weeks

then returning them to their places.

In 1916 Holland took children in

this manner, and ever since the armistice

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN IRELAND

Acting Lord Mayor of Dublin, Protesting Against Deportations, Is Reminded of Difficulty of Obtaining Evidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The recent arrest and deportation of different Sinn Fein members of the Dublin Corporation, culminating in the removal of Alderman William Cosgrave, chairman of the estate and finance committee, has resulted in the matter being drawn to the attention of Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier. In a letter written directly to him by L. O'Neill, the acting Lord Mayor of Dublin.

"At the recent municipal elections, carried out under the new scheme of proportional representation," the Mayor's letter states, "the citizens of Dublin returned as their representatives to the corporation, a majority of members of the Sinn Fein Party."

"The different committees were elected to carry out corporate work, and corporate work only. On these committees Sinn Fein members were in many cases placed in high positions by their colleagues of different degrees of thought in the corporation."

Members are Packed Off

"The Dublin Castle authorities, since the municipal elections were held in the middle of January, have been packing off, one by one, members of the Sinn Fein Party in the corporation, which leaves the committee of the corporation practically at a standstill for want of quorum."

"For instance, the Estate and Finance Committee, the most important committee of the corporation: its numbers have been for some time depleted by three of its most useful members, and a climax was reached when the chairman of that committee, Alderman William Cosgrave, a man who has given a wonderful amount of time and thought to the finances of the corporation, was arrested also, and, like his colleagues, deported to an English jail, detained without any charge being made against him, and with no trial whatever."

Fundamental Law Violated

"Consequently, it has occurred to me to write you to let you know what is going on in Dublin in reference to corporate affairs, as I am certain you must be somewhat in the dark, as it is hardly possible, although time creates many changes, that you, the democrat of other days, would be a party to arresting men who have been but recently elected under the new proportional representation scheme, and a party to having these representatives deported to another country, away from friends and relatives, detained without any charge and without any trial whatever, thereby in my humble judgment, hitting at one of the fundamental principles of British law—viz., 'That every subject is considered, or at any rate looked upon, as being innocent until he or she is proven to be guilty.'

Therefore, the deporting of these men has undoubtedly held up corporation work—housing, and public health—in which you have always taken such a lively interest.

Advice Asked For

"Now, I have been wondering can you help me in this matter or can you give me any advice as to how corporation work is to be continued, if my colleagues are carried off and detained in prison?"

In appealing to the Prime Minister to give the matter his most serious consideration the Lord Mayor concludes: "If the members of your government were picked off by one and say, deported to Ireland or America, detained in prison, away from friends, relatives, and admirers, without any charge, and without any trial, how would they and you feel? And how would you carry on the government of your kingdom? That is the position I find myself in at the moment! In my endeavor to carry out the work of my little kingdom I find I cannot do so if my colleagues are taken from me."

Country Menaced by Terrorism

The following reply has been sent to the Lord Mayor by the Prime Minister: "I deeply sympathize with you in the dilemma in which you are placed, but I appreciate also the difficulty from the other side. Ireland today is menaced by a formidable organization which seeks to promote its ends by terrorizing public officials and the Irish people by the weapons of murder and assassination."

"This campaign has attained such proportions that it is impossible to obtain evidence in the ordinary way which will lead either to the arrest or conviction of the murderers and assassins. In these circumstances the Executive, which is responsible for the maintenance of government and the protection of the individual citizens, is placed under great difficulties."

No Stone Unturned

"They certainly do not wish to arrest the guilty. On the other hand, their first and imperative duty is to leave no stone unturned to enable them to lay their hands upon those who are terrorizing society, and they may at times have no option, if they are to grapple with the problem of organized murder, but to dislodge, in some degree, the normal life of the community."

"May I add that I believe that the present campaign is largely prompted by the desire to make impossible a settlement of the Irish question by reason and good will. The Home Rule Bill now before Parliament proposes to establish self-government through-

out the length and breadth of Ireland, on lines more generous than the act of 1914."

"The bill provides the means by which Ireland can attain its unity by the free act of its own citizens, without further reference to the Imperial Parliament. I do not believe that it is possible for Ireland to attain unity and peace except by these methods of reason and conciliation."

Sinn Fein Depends on Violence

"The policy of Sinn Fein is exactly the opposite. It depends upon violence in opinion and violence in action. It is a policy which can never lead to the union of Ireland. It certainly can never achieve its avowed object, an Irish republic. It can only condemn Ireland to a long continuance of the terrorism and distress which dominate it today, for the government will not be deflected from what it believes to be the only course consistent with reason and common sense by the most ruthless and cruel campaign of assassination and crime that Ireland has ever seen."

"The government, however, is most anxious to make as easy as possible the task of those who are endeavoring to carry on the administration of the country on reasonable lines, and if there are means by which moderate men can be helped and encouraged to withstand and oppose the present campaign of intimidation, and so bring nearer a settlement of the Irish question, I will gladly cooperate in bringing them into effect."

CAPITAL OF MAHSUDS OCCUPIED BY BRITISH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—British troops recently marched into Kaniguram, the capital of Mahsudland. The town was deserted and the only opposition encountered was a certain amount of sniping from the surrounding hills. The town has no striking architectural features, but consists of about 800 houses clustered thickly together on the left bank of the river. A few mansions and towers of the local magnates are situated a little further away from the mass of houses, which are in reality little more than hovels. There is no mosque of any consequence and the most interesting building is the gun factory, which shows Kaniguram to have been the chief arsenal of the Mahsuds. Primitive forges and antiquated lathes were found and scraps of old rifle parts.

The inhabitants appear to have fled with all their goods, and the shops were swept clear of all grain and other stores. Nothing remains in the town but rubbish. There is evidence of the damage done by aerial bombardment, though this is less than might be expected. Surrounding Kaniguram, especially on the north and south, are many square miles of rich cultivated land, yielding at least two crops per year, which forms the chief wealth of the Mahsuds, the other source being plunder acquired in incessant raids of other tribes and across the border, to put a stop to which is one of the chief objects of the expedition.

The population of Kaniguram is normally about 4000 and consists mainly of Urmars, the principal trading community among the Mahsuds, who also engage largely in the manufacture of firearms and their repair. The destruction of the capital has, with great forbearance, been delayed in order to afford the tribesmen an eleven hour opportunity of submission, and the town itself has been placed out of bounds for all troops. The tribesmen therefore will have only themselves to thank if Kaniguram is ultimately of necessity suffer the same fate as Makin.

WORKERS AS SHAREHOLDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTRÉAL, Quebec.—An experiment in the direction of giving employees a personal financial interest in their business is to be made by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, under which stock will be offered on particularly favorable terms. It is expected that a large percentage of the employees will take early advantage of this opportunity to become shareholders. Any employee whose term of service is one year or more, may purchase one share of stock for each \$300 or fraction thereof of their credit with this fact before them, and the conference will mainly be devoted to considering the means required to enable credit to flow once more through the ordinary channels. In fact, the conference, which will be predominantly European, will be chiefly concerned with finding a solution for its own difficulties.

Finding a Solution

The various countries have, during the last two months, been forced to make their plans for restoration of their credit with this fact before them, and the conference will mainly be devoted to considering the means required to enable credit to flow once more through the ordinary channels.

In fact, the conference, which will be predominantly European, will be chiefly concerned with finding a solution for its own difficulties.

The memorandum forwarded to the United States Government, inviting that country to associate itself with the work of the conference, states that: "The world is at this moment in a condition of economic and financial disorder, with results which are, at present, so serious, and may in the future become so dangerous, that the League of Nations cannot ignore them without failing in its most essential duty."

In taking the initiative of convening a financial conference to meet at Brussels within the next few weeks, the Council of the League fully realizes the difficulty of the problem under consideration, and it does not ask the conference for a complete solution. It desires that the present situation should be discussed from an international point of view, and the delegates meeting at Brussels will be invited to conduct the debate on a higher plane than the mere consideration of the special problems and interests of each state.

Purpose of Conference

"The purpose of the conference is not to recast the economic system of

NATIONS TO CONFER ON WORLD FINANCE

Allies Will Examine, at Brussels, Serious Financial Situation and Abnormal Conditions Created as a Result of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The International Financial Conference which is to be held in Brussels at the end of May has been called by the Council of the League of Nations, at the request in the first instance of the British Government, but also of the Allies generally. This step was agreed upon at the second council meeting which was held in London in February, and resulted from the receipt of a memorial signed by leading bankers of the chief commercial countries of the world, and presented to their respective governments in January, proposing that such a meeting should be convened to examine the serious financial situation existing, and the abnormal conditions created as a result of the war."

Two official replies were made to this memorial, one by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and by the Secretary of the American Minister of Finance. The latter pointed out that the American Government was absolutely opposed to further government assistance, and could not see its way to take part in such a conference, but expressed its willingness that the Chamber of Commerce should designate representatives to attend in an unofficial capacity.

Britain Cautious

The British Chancellor, while recognizing the force of the case put forward by the memorialists, expressed the willingness of the British Government to attend a conference on condition that it was understood that the British Treasury would not be a party to a scheme involving further large additional government loans. With this limitation, however, Mr. Chamberlain stated that "His Majesty's Government will be prepared to appoint representatives, if invited to do so by one of the neutral countries or by the League of Nations, on being satisfied that the conference will assume a really representative character."

The Council of the League, which was in session when the memorial was published, took the opportunity to announce its intention of calling such a conference, and invitations have accordingly been sent to 25 countries who are members of the League, to meet in Brussels. Special interest attaches to the coming conference from the fact that it is the first occasion on which so large a number of its members have been summoned together by the Council of the League, and while it is, of course, not an official assembly, the proceedings of the conference will partake to a very large extent of the character of the proceedings of the Assembly itself.

Invitation to America

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has sent a communication to the United States Government informing them that the conference is now being called, and inviting them, though not yet a member of the League, to associate themselves with the work of the conference. This invitation has been so drafted as to leave it open to the United States Government to propose that they should be represented by an unofficial delegation nominated by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

The invitation also contemplates that other states not members of the League, which will of course include former enemy countries, should attend in order to make explanations or to speak on specific topics at the meetings of the conference if invited so to do.

It is evident from the terms of communication from the British and American treasuries already referred to, that direct government loans, except to the extent to which sums of money have already been voted for relief purposes by Parliament and the American Congress, will play a large part in the financial reconstruction of Europe.

Finding a Solution

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Purpose of Conference

"The purpose of the conference is not to recast the economic system of

the world, but to obtain suggestions for its improvement by the impartial examination of the present situation and the formulation of practical conclusions by the best qualified experts in each country.

"Recognizing the economic and financial importance of the United States, the Council of the League of Nations expresses the earnest hope that the United States Government will wish to avail itself of the opportunity of the United States being represented at the conference, or of being associated with its work."

The scope of the conference is further set out in Art. I of the resolution adopted, during the meetings of the Council held in London between February 11 and 13, 1920, which reads as follows: "The League of Nations shall convene an international conference with a view to studying the financial crisis and to look for the means of remedying it and of mitigating the dangerous consequences arising from it."

Countries Invited

The Council of the League of Nations will insure that all the members of the League will be kept fully informed of the proceedings of the conference. Furthermore, a report containing the conclusions reached by the conference, and any observations which the nations not taking part in the conference may desire to transact, will be presented to the Assembly of the League.

The countries invited by the Council to send delegates to the conference are: Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Greece, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Croatia-Slovene State, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, United Kingdom.

Others states, members of the League, will also be invited to send to the Council any proposals which they would like to have considered by the conference.

The Council may also invite States not included in the above to communicate to the conference full information regarding their financial and economic situation.

The invitation is directly addressed to the various governments, and states that they are invited to send to the conference not more than three delegations, conversant with public finance and banking as well as in the general economic questions.

Britain's Whole-Hearted Support

The attitude of the British Government towards the financial conference is one of whole-hearted support, for it is seen in official circles that there is an imperative need of taking such action as will mitigate the present serious condition in the financial status of the nations.

Austin Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, clearly pointed out in his reply to the memorialists in February last, that the conditions, both financial and economic, which had resulted from the war, and the grave social dangers which confronted the whole world in consequence, were not at all exaggerated as set out in the memorial. All the information in the possession of the government, he said, convinced them of the urgency of the problem to which the memorialists drew attention, and of the danger which arose from the widespread existence of false hopes and illusion, all of which he considered were obscured by the apparent plenitude of money, resulting in a large degree from the volume of outstanding currency and of government obligations.

The memorialists proposed, as helping toward a solution of the problems before them, that the financial conference should form a comprehensive scheme of international cooperation in the grant of credits. It is recognized, however, that any cooperative action, if undertaken at all, could not be confined to any particular group of countries. As the memorial itself states: "The interests of the whole of Europe, and indeed of the whole world, are at stake."

Mr. Chamberlain considered it was doubtful if the participation of the United States Government in the conference could be secured, and stated that it was obvious that the attitude of that government would gravely affect the influence and even the utility of such a conference. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the gravity of the general financial situation, and stated that the British Government were unwilling to omit any act which would help to alleviate it in any degree.

FOOD PRICES IN RESTAURANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Members of the city council's newly appointed committee to bring down high prices, are planning to investigate food prices in Chicago restaurants. Financial reports showing the earnings and dividends of some of the larger restaurants are to be produced as evidence and members of the striking cooks and waiters unions will be asked to give their testimony.

Tartars Aided by Armenians

"Here is a fact that I do not think has yet been published," said the Archbishop. "It is very significant. In December the Tartars massacred 1400 Armenians in Aksouli, one of their own Azerbaijan villages, doing so on the pretext that Armenians in their own territory had massacred Tartars."

Now this story of Tartars being massacred by Armenians is one that Azerbaijanis have persistently told. They made explicit statements at the Peace Congress, and it is their only possible pretext for allying themselves with the Turks. The Archbishop stated there was absolutely no truth in the stories of massacre.

Before the arrival of the Turks, there was killing on both sides here and there in ordinary conflict. In November, 1918, when the Turks invaded Russian Armenia, the Tartar population of the country joined them, and in consequence the Armenian population fled northward. At the Armistice they returned, and the Turks withdrew. Then the Tartars were afraid that the Armenians would massacre them, and they in turn fled from the villages and took refuge in Azerbaijan. This is the basis for the fictitious stories built up about abandoned villages.

March 1918

March 1918, Mr. Aarionion, the president of the Legislature of our Republic, who was at that time president of the local National Committee in Baku, received a letter from Mr. Tagieff, who was president of the Tartar Committee, thanking him and the Armenians for having saved the lives of 14,000 Tartars. His letter, which was published in all the newspapers of the Caucasus, referred to an emergency during the fighting in Baku, when the town was being bombarded, and when a district of the town inhabited by Tartars was on fire. The Armenians, finding what had happened, went to the rescue, evacuated all the Tartars, and sheltered them in their own homes. In spite of this, when the Turks entered Baku in September, 1918, the Turks and the Tartars massacred 28,000 Armenians, and 400 young women and girls were carried away, while 72 per cent of the homes of the Armenians were sacked. The massacre was mainly carried out by Tartars, and the sacking by the Turks. A little distance from Baku, in the districts of Ardash and Nokou in Azerbaijan, there is an Armenian center of about nearly 60,000. They were attacked and nearly all of them were either killed or dispersed."

The Archbishop repeated that during the fighting there had been a good deal of killing, but never any question of organized massacres by the Armenians.

To show how comfortably Tartars may live under Armenian rule, he

Archbishop actually possesses a copy of an agreement which has been concluded between Azerbaijan and

Turkey.

Dealing with the cause of this increase in prices, the declaration states that they may all be regarded as directly or indirectly due to the war.

"Government action may mitigate or

disguise some of the effects of the rise in prices, but it cannot remove the root cause, which is the destruction of wealth. Peace has not yet been reestablished. Russia has in the field armies of 1,500,000 men or more and not less than 1,000,000 men are still under arms in Poland, Rumania, and the new states created out of Austria-Hungary. The first step needed is to complete demobilization in all these countries, and then to encourage increased production. The output of factories, mines, and manufacturing industries is said to be less than before the war, and far below the demands now made upon them. At the same time consumption, particularly of luxuries, has increased.

"The

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Bobby Meets Letters of the Alphabet

Perhaps you remember Bobby, who used to have trouble with his sums until the numbers themselves came down off the blackboard—at least, Bobby dreamed they did—and told him how to understand them? Well, when spring came around and the afternoons began to be warm, Bobby suddenly found he had the same kind of trouble with the spelling. It just wouldn't come right and the letters kept getting all jumbled up. Of course, one reason was that Bobby preferred to linger in the woods looking for anemones and columbines instead of going in to study, until it was so late there wasn't quite time enough to learn his spelling properly. The spring afternoons were so fine and warm!

Teacher was quite surprised when she noticed that Bobby stumbled along over his spelling. He and Bubbles, his curly-headed sister, had often been at the head of the class, but it had now been several days since Bobby had had this honor. One afternoon the teacher spoke to Bobby about his spelling. Bobby answered: "I don't see what difference a letter here and there makes any way as long as you know what word is meant." Teacher was much surprised at this answer of Bobby's, for he was usually obedient and willing to follow any rules as soon as he understood what they were. Teacher chose a lot of hard words in which the change of even one letter in any one would make it mean something quite different, and told Bobby he was to stay after school until he had learned how to spell them all.

Bobby began patiently to study, but the room was still and the first thing he knew he was falling asleep. And suddenly he found himself in the hall of a great castle, such as you read about in history books. There was a throne and on it a king sitting, surrounded by guards and nobles, all in resplendent clothes. On the back of the king's throne was perched an eagle, sitting sideways; on the walls were carvings and pictures of strange animals and birds—or is a bird an animal, thought Bobby? Suddenly the king called out in a loud voice: "Bring forth the prisoner!" Bobby looked all around to see who this was, and to his surprise two guards walked up to him and led him before the throne. Bobby was the prisoner! The king spoke again: "Know ye, that I am Alpha the First, King of Alphabateria, Lord of the Scrolls and Chief Hieroglyph of the East. You, Bobby, brother of Bubbles, have denied my authority. You have even gone so far as to say that anyone of my subjects here are worthy to sit in my place. For this treason against the High Duke of Orthography, I sentence you to study my history."

As the king spoke these words, trumpets sounded and the Learned Men of the court advanced. One of them was an Egyptian, with an eagle's crest upon his head and his garments were of green and gold; the next was a Phoenician clad all in gorgeous Tyrian purple; near him stood a Greek by the name of Cadmus and he was a King of Thebes. Last of all was a Roman in a white toga, carrying under one arm a table of the laws. From the throne the king called out: "Behold, O Bobby, the Family of the Eagle. These are the Princes of the letter 'A'!" Bobby wasn't quite certain what was expected of him, so he bowed very politely.

The Egyptian spoke, and like the eagle, he stood sideways. Bobby remembered that in all the pictures of Egyptians he had ever seen, they always stood sideways—like the moon, you could never see what was on the other side. The Egyptian began: "Know O Bobby, that the first symbol of the letter A was the eagle, in the Valley of the Nile, when men were building pyramids, they carved the eagle on their temple walls to signify A, the first letter of the alphabet. Look now at the small printed 'a' and you can still see its resemblance to an eagle sitting sideways."

"Why did it sit sideways?" asked Bobby. The Egyptian drew himself up proudly. "Because it was an Egyptian custom," he answered, looking past Bobby out the door. "Why does the small letter 'a' still sit sideways on the pages of your school books?" the Egyptian challenged Bobby. "Because it always has," Bobby replied. "That is answer enough," said the Egyptian proudly, with dignity.

"We invented a quicker way of drawing the eagle," said the purple Phoenician, coming forward. "We found that not every man could draw well enough to represent him as he should be represented, nor were men willing to take the necessary time. Therefore we made him thus: But you can still trace the A family resemblance." The Phoenician held up a scroll on which the new letter was traced in gold. "Very pretty," said Bobby, politely.

Cadmus, whose grandfather was the ruler of the ocean stream, was the next to speak. "When I taught the men of Greece the art of writing," he said, "I took the Phoenician eagle symbol and stood it right side up—so—'A' I am happy to say that no one has been able to improve upon my invention since."

"In doing that," the Egyptian said, "you did not put the eagle right side up. In fact, you put him on his back, with the result that it was 2,000 years before men again recognized in your absurd 'A' the eagle of Egypt."

"Come, come, gentlemen," called out King Alpha from his throne, "you must not dispute with one another."

"As for you," said the Roman, turning to Bobby, "all you did was to imitate my way of writing it."

"But you imitated me," Cadmus said. "Gentlemen, I beg of you!" the King

interposed. "We shall never get on at this rate. Where are the two chief supporters of my throne, B and C?"

These letters hurried forward and knelt on the steps of the King's throne. "Exound them," commanded the King. "That means 'explain,'" he added.

The Egyptian took B by the hand. "In my day, when writing was a fine art," he began, with that air of detachment which always looking sideways gave him, "this letter was the

The Boys Make Sails

When the boys built their canoes, they made the bows in such a way that masts could be put up, and the boats propelled by sails. It was easy to do this, for all that they had to do was to buy a soft wood pole about six feet long, trim off one end of it to make it come to a point like a real mast, and then make a slot in the flat bottom of the canoes to hold firmly the base of the mast. At the

had doggerel lines written about them which ran:

"Baker's Bull-Dogs
Gile's Cats,
New-road scrubbers,
Troy Town Rats."

What that rhyme means exactly we may not be able to tell, but doubtless Charles Dickens knew all his school chums. Perhaps he wrote it!

Mr. Giles was a fine schoolmaster, and he was not slow in noticing Charles' quickness and love of books. He gave him plenty of encouragement and would often allow him to stop in the evening after school hours. It was in this way that Mr. Giles' sister, Mrs. Godfrey, got to know Charles. Many years after she used to talk about Charles and tell what good company he was even when only about nine years old. "Charles," she has said, "was quite at home at all sorts of parties, junkettings—and took great delight in the Fifth of November celebrations round the bonfire."

Charles must have looked a queer little figure in those days. Certainly he would be thought so now with long curly hair and the white beaver hat which all the boys at Mr. Giles' school were expected to wear. That was about the year 1821, not so very long after Waterloo, and as all old pictures and prints show, everybody then wore queer clothes; so it wasn't Charles' own doing if he had curls, and it is quite certain he was no molly-coddle. Charles and his sister and friends had very good times indeed judging from what is said in "The Child's Story"—"they were not always learning; they had the merriest games that ever were played. They rowed upon the river in summer and skated upon the ice in winter."

Anybody who has read, or who has had read to him "David Copperfield," will remember "the little room upstairs to which I had access (for it adjoined my own) and which nobody else in our house ever troubled." That little room was one of Charles' own recollections. There was such an one in his home in which Charles' father had left, a small collection of books. It was in here that Charles would take refuge and forget all about everything, reading "Arabian Nights" and "Robinson Crusoe," and many other books which kept his fancy busy. So busy that Charles began writing himself, and soon made a reputation among his child friends as the author of a "story" inspired by "The Tales of the Genii."

"Two's Company," Three's Fun

Elizabeth woke to find a glorious hot spring morning, and could hardly dress fast enough, before flying in to her mother to ask if she might go and fetch Philippa to come and spend the day. Consent was quickly given, and the two children were soon thoroughly engrossed in their games in the garden. However, it was not long before Elizabeth was back again, this time to ask whether she might go and fetch Gillian, who also lived not very far away.

"What! have yet another little girl? At this rate the garden will soon be overflowing with little girls! Besides, 'two's company, three's none,' isn't it?" pursued the mother teasingly. A very decided twinkle in her eye, though!

"Oh, Mother, how can you say such a thing," said Elizabeth, laughing. "Why, you know 'two's company, three's fun'!"

Elizabeth and Philippa dashed off and Gillian was soon a member of the party.

"Now we really can play," said Elizabeth, thrusting one end of her skipping rope into Philippa's hand while she held the other. "Now, you skip first, Gillian, because you came last, so you are the 'guesstest' guest!"

The 'guesstest' guest skipped for quantity, not for quality. Although her style left something to be desired, she could really skip with agility, and Elizabeth and Philippa were just beginning to want to stop turning so busily, when—crash—down came Gillian's little feet on the rope, instead of over! Next came the guest's turn.

Philippa was somewhat bigger, and she skipped right merrily. Then Elizabeth began counting:

"One, two,
Buckle your shoe."

Down went Philippa and touched her shoes.

"Three, four,
Quickly do more."

Here they turned twice as fast.

"Five, six,
Cross the sticks."

And Philippa jumped, lightly crossing her feet each time.

"Seven, eight,
Take care you're not late."

And they turned the rope very slowly, not over, but backwards and forwards.

"Nine, ten,
As fast as you like then."

The rope went over again very quickly.

"Eleven, twelve,
Dig and delve."

Philippa had to rush out while they were still turning, pretend to dig, come back and run again, the rope never stopping.

"Thirteen, fourteen,
You really are sporting."

"Fifteen, sixteen,
She's very quick and keen."

"Seventeen, eighteen,
We've tired of waiting."

"Nineteen, twenty,
There, that's plenty."

Next it was Elizabeth's turn, and so they went on practising, till finally they decided to have a change and play "tip and run," another very excellent game for three.

Charles Dickens

Up to the time he was 11 years old Charles Dickens who, as everybody very well knows, wrote the Pickwick Papers, lived with his father and mother, brothers and sisters, at Chatham. He loved books, and his mother encouraged him to learn all he could, teaching him herself his first lessons in English and Latin. Then Charles and his sister Fanny were sent to school, a day-school, kept by a Mr. Giles, first in Clover Lane, and then, as the scholars came in larger numbers, to a large house at the corner of Rhode and Bert streets. This school, in Chatham and three others in Strood, Rochester and Brompton

The Dishes' Party

had a clatter in the kitchen. It was Jane putting the knives away in their tray. "That's done," she said, as she quickly pushed the drawer to. But it didn't quite shut, because a little steel knife had fallen in handle first, and its blade was left leaning over the top of the drawer.

"Well, goodnight all," said Jane, giving the black cat by the fire a pat. "I'm off," and she switched off the light and ran upstairs, leaving the kitchen door wide open behind her.

The black cat by the fire began to purr sleepily; the fire settled down for the night, and a kettle on the top of the grate changed its song to a minor key. A cricket by the hearth began to chirp louder than ever, and presently

with all the others after them, enjoying the fun. Here they all played "Hide and seek." What a jolly game it was! How the ornaments on the mantelpiece jingled and the silver on the sideboard rattled with delight! Then, just when the little steel knife had hidden beneath the coal box, and couldn't be found, a streak of light shone through the Venetian blinds.

"It's day," called out the wooden spoon, who wanted to be back in time to stir the porridge for Jane, and she scurried away in a hurry, so fast indeed that the big dish couldn't keep up with her. Very soon they were all back in their places, all excepting the little steel knife, who lay on the kitchen floor where a streak of light shone on him through the crack in the shutters.

Eighteenth Century London Cries



Old Clo'

Clo! Clo! Have you any old clo?
I've glass and china, a splendid show;
Trousers and coats—no matter how
old—
I'll change for china cover'd with gold.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

water fowl of the Nile—a crane."

"Now I ask you," Cadmus interrupted, "if a crane isn't liable to be mixed up with an eagle, if you aren't much good at drawing?"

"Not if you put long legs on it," the Egyptian retorted.

"Well, anyway, I simplified that," said Cadmus. "First, I took the Phoenician— You see, that is a little like a crane." Bobby nodded but he wasn't quite convinced. "Anyway, it was the best he could do with the bird," Cadmus apologized. The Phoenician smiled slightly. "Then I tried this—it makes it look more finished—and a little boy who thought letters didn't matter much," and here Cadmus looked hard at Bobby, "turned it around—

"You always turned your letters wrong side up," exclaimed the Egyptian.

"By the time my friend the Roman here got hold of it, it had become B. Allow me to point out again that this is another trifle of mine that no one has done any better."

"How about C?" Bobby asked.

"This letter has been most carelessly altered," said the Egyptian. It began by being a King's throne, but in spite of that it should be hard like K, and not soft, as it is today."

"I didn't do that," Cadmus said.

"No, but it was because you changed it so much, men forgot what it meant," replied the Egyptian.

"I drew it this way— This is half a throne," the Phoenician explained. "I turned it around—it did not really matter which half of the throne one used," said Cadmus.

"And I," said the Roman proudly, "made it C, and there it has stuck ever since."

The King arose from his throne. "Send back the prisoner whence he came," he commanded. "He has heard enough for one day. But if ever again he talks against any of my letters, let him be summoned to my court to hear the rest of our history."

"Thank you, sir," said Bobby. "Please, I should like it very much."

But the court faded from view and Bobby suddenly awoke to find himself with his head on his book and teacher standing over him. "Bobby, Bobby, you mustn't go to sleep," she protested.

"But I learned such a lot, Miss Forbes," he answered. "Really, I am going to study my spelling now, I think the letters are lot of fun, 'especially the Egyptian ones.'

"Run along and play," said Miss Forbes. "You've done enough for today."

The Waves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The waves, they have long lines of lace,
Ribbons of seaweed, too.

Perhaps the fishes shop for them,
To trim green gowns and blue.

How to Take Photographs

At the present time when all out-doors is calling with no uncertain voice, the young photographer may well wonder, at first, which way to turn. He or she will be attracted by the budding foliage of the trees, the flowers and the beauty of the clouds that are sure to be seen. By all means let a few exposures be made on general subjects at first, subjects that appeal to the eye as good. Such a boy or girl has an eye for beauty but it is not always the same kind of beauty that attracts the different eyes that behold it. One may prefer the somber tones of the woodland, another the charm of the glittering stream, others, again, the glory of the hills and the spreading landscape; cattle in the field and the old farmhouse may call to the imagination of others, while the sea and rocks may be considered the only subject worth while to yet another. The taste of some may be in the direction of architecture, and the cathedral or the ruin will form the principal items in their picture making, and there will always be those who prefer the portrayal of their fellows and find greatest joy in photographing street scenes or single figures or making portraits.

It is here, therefore, that the wonderful capabilities of the camera are made apparent. It can record equally well all these different subjects and in every case teach the worker far more about the subject than he knew before. This is inevitable. Take the subject of flowers and trees alone, subjects that are particularly attractive in their variety at the present time. Let us assume the particular view chosen is the edge of a wood. There are trees forming the background more or less, a single tree or two in the foreground, the foreground generally is greenward, with some spring flowers, here and there, making pleasing spots of color—daffodils, daisies, and forget-me-nots. Such a view may be found in most country districts and even in the parks of the towns. It jumps to the eye as pretty at once. It appeals to the young photographer and he would record it with his camera. Why not? It looks all right to the eye, why should it not appear equally good in the photograph? He points his camera at the view, and according as to whether it is a hand camera or a stand camera, he makes the exposure. The sun is shining and everything looks beautiful and he repeats the experience, say, half a dozen times, in the course of the afternoon as he comes across other equally pretty views. He reaches home eventually and is all eagerness to develop his negatives.

When they are developed and some prints made, he has an opportunity of not only making comparisons between the prints themselves but can mentally compare the results with his impressions of the scenes as he visualizes them in his "mind's eye."

If his imagination is good he will see in each print, even if it is not good technically, all the beauties that he perceived while making the exposure. He will supply the color and the tones that the photograph has failed to register, and being able to examine them in detail at leisure, he will not and distinguish the different types of trees that are included in the group. But when he shows them to a candid friend he will be told that in many cases the prints are flat or spotty or lacking in good composition and possess many other faults that he did not realize at first. If he is enthusiastic, as he probably will be, he will seek to find out why the prints have not rendered all that his eye saw, and why to the strange eye they are not successes. He will find, moreover, that there is nearly bound to be one of the prints that is much better than the others: This will also set him wondering, and if a more advanced photographic friend is not at hand, to point out a reason he will sooner or later find out for himself.

He will see, for instance, that the good print possesses some of the points that were mentioned in a previous note, namely, concentration of interest. It has one dominant point of interest, say a foreground tree or patch of strong light, or even a clump of flowers in the foreground. This holds the attention first and the remainder of the picture is subservient to it. The odds are that he did not see this at all when he took the photograph, any more than he noted the different types of trees included, but now that he has seen it and realizes its value he will make this the basis of future photographs.

He will note also that the lighting in one of the prints is much more pleasing than in the others. A little consideration will indicate that this is because the sun was shining at an angle in relation to the picture as to produce the effect, the others being behind or right in front of the camera, the result in both cases being flat. He will see also, that in many cases the light streaming through the branches of the trees makes a patchy

GREAT PROFITS IN BUSINESS SHOWN

Head of Railway Union Tells Why His Organization Began Cooperative Manufacture and How Its Plan Has Succeeded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Cooperative factories and cooperative buying of articles have reduced cost of goods to members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way and Shop Employees on the railroads of the United States, or at least has enabled them to get better articles for the same money, declared O. C. Trask, assistant grand president of the organization, in a speech in Chicago recently before the All-American Farmer-Labor Cooperative Congress.

Five factories owned by the railway workers' organization are manufacturing gloves, underwear, and hosiery, according to Mr. Trask, and the union has invested \$1,000,000 in this cooperative effort.

Great Profits Shown

When the cooperative movement was first considered, Mr. Trask said, experts were retained to investigate conditions of merchandise buying and selling, and these experts found great differences between original cost and selling price. They found the difference between the cost of manufacture and the wholesale price too great, and considered buying direct from the manufacturer, but would not do so until they had sent expert accountants to go over the manufacturer's books to learn the amount of profit. Here again they discovered that there was a great margin between the original cost and the manufacturer's price, and it was determined to go into the manufacturing business.

The brotherhood bought a hosiery mill, and today sells lisle socks to railroad men for 25 cents. The investigations by the railroad men's experts showed much profiteering, Mr. Trask said; they had also discovered that some hosiery mills have been camouflaging a 75 cent article to make it look like a dollar one. Much of the profiteering, Mr. Trask declared, is due to the fact that people today do not know the quality of the goods they buy.

Gloves made by the railway employees' factories were passed among the delegates at the convention. Mr. Trask declared that one pair he exhibited, which sold for 69 cents to the railroad men, could not be bought elsewhere for less than \$1.25. At present the factories are selling only to railroad men, but as soon as a surplus is produced it is planned to sell to farmers, and to buy produce direct from the farmer in return.

Books Must Be Shown

The railroad men have made arrangements with garment makers to make ladies' garments, and have also made arrangements with a custom tailoring establishment to furnish them clothing at a saving of from 30 to 40 per cent. Expert auditors were sent into these establishments, and the books were opened to them, according to Mr. Trask, before the prices were agreed upon. Mr. Trask said that there are 387,000 men connected with the labor organization of which he is assistant grand president, and that some of the large manufacturing concerns have been trying to make deals with the cooperative society to furnish various articles. He insisted, however, that no manufacturer will be dealt with who will not let the railway men's auditors go over his books.

The three plants of the railroad making gloves and mittens, according to Mr. Trask, are making 5000 dozen pairs a week. The hosiery factory is turning out from 4000 to 5000 pairs a day, and the underwear factory is making 200 dozen union suits a day. Mr. Trask declared that cooperation will come nearer bringing industrial democracy than any other plan yet tried.

HARVARD GRADUATE DAY IS CELEBRATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—The graduate day of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, celebrated for the purpose of giving the alumni a view of the changes in college life since their graduation, was observed on Saturday morning by an assembly of graduates in the faculty room of University Hall in the college yard, at which 15-minute speeches were made by F. C. Weld '86, of Lowell, Massachusetts, president of the New England Federation; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; Prof. Charles H. Grandgent; Dr. Roger L. Lee; Chester N. Greenough, acting dean; Edwin Gay,

assistant dean; Frederick K. Bullard '20, first marshal of the senior class; Prof. C. H. Moore, chairman of the committee on instruction; Prof. C. Day of the department of economics; Matthew Luce, representing the undergraduates. Luncheon was served at 12:30 at Smith Hall.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Canadian City Benefited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor TORONTO, Ontario—Statistics showing the decrease of arrests for drunkenness in the city of Toronto in the past six years indicate that prohibition is materially cutting down the expenses of government as well as producing important social benefits. The Pioneer of this city recently pointed out the tremendous improvement in conditions by publishing the following table showing the total number of arrests for drunkenness in each of the past six years:

	Male	Female	Total
1914	13,277	970	14,247
1915	10,624	608	11,232
1916	9,171	452	9,623
1917	8,263	291	8,554
1918	3,246	187	3,433
1919	3,703	333	3,925

Jail Consolidation Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asserting that the prohibition law is largely responsible for the great decrease in prison population in Massachusetts this year and that there has been a drop of 50 per cent since 1917, Arthur D. Hill, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, appeared before the legislative committee on public institutions recently and urged the consolidation of county and state prisons, under the control of the state, a proposition that undoubtedly would result in a tremendous saving to the taxpayers of the commonwealth. He insisted that ample accommodation for all of the prisoners confined in county jails and houses of correction could be found in existing penal institutions, and that the maintenance of large county jails housing but a handful of prisoners is a needless expense.

"According to the latest published records," he said, "there are 2400 inmates confined in state and county penal institutions, but the cell capacity of these institutions is 7000. Twenty-one county jails and penal institutions, have 2855 cells and but 1481 inmates."

Improved economic conditions and the consequent demand for labor, together with the extension of the probationary system, were cited as contributing to the decrease in the number of inmates of penal institutions. Thomas L. O'Brien, Commissioner of Penal Institutions for Suffolk County, supported the statements of Attorney Hill, and urged that all county prisons, including Deer Island, be taken over by the State as a measure of economy and efficiency.

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OPEN HEADQUARTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—State headquarters were recently opened by the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association on its tenth anniversary, in the Gardner Building, 248 Boylston Street.

"Misunderstanding is half the trouble," explained Mrs. Edward C. Mason of Winchester, Massachusetts, a vice-president of the organization.

THEATERS

Claude King, Traveller-Actor Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York theaters have drafted many a young leading man from London and several of them have attained immediate popularity, but few have by their work in a single production won a greater following than Claude King has acquired during his first season in New York. He is appearing in the support of Miss Ethel Barrymore in "Déclassée," which is now in the last week of its season's run.

The play is deservedly popular, and Mr. King's rôle is an engaging one, but his many new found friends are eager to see him in other parts. Here the lack of an organization like the Independent Stage Society of London is felt, for with such an organization he would probably be seen in special performances of other plays without interfering with his present engagement.

Mr. King was not entirely unknown to Americans prior to his appearance in "Déclassée," for just a short time before armistice day, when he was still in British uniform, he campaigned through the states of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania in behalf of various war funds. His London theatrical career was suspended in August, 1914, when he received a commission in the Royal Field Artillery. The next four years were spent mostly in the fighting area in France.

Mr. King insists that he went on the stage partly because he wanted to travel and travel he did, indeed, the first few years. He appeared wherever English is spoken—in China, Japan, Africa, Egypt, Australia, the Philippines and India—to pick a few countries at random from his early itinerary. He looks back with some pride and great deal of amusement to one engagement in Manila when he played the leading part in 28 plays in as many nights. But the importance of that early schooling, laughable as some of it seems now, is not to be discounted, for the poise and technical surety gained from playing in a wide repertoire of such modern plays as "The Admirable Crichton" and "His House in Order," and in productions of Shakespeare and the early comedies, is the basis on which his fine characterization in "Déclassée" is built.

He finished his travels in 1909 and for the next five years appeared constantly in London, three and a half years of which were spent in the company with Granville Barker and Miss Lillah McCarthy. There he rounded out his unusually varied and interesting theatrical background by appearing in new plays by Galsworthy, Shaw, Barrie, and other English dramatists of note, with many of whom he formed close friendships. Mr. King acted Mr. Trotter in "Fanny's First Play" at the Little Theatre, London, in 1911. He is particularly interested in the work of John Masefield, a fact which was apparent at a glance toward the books on his study table.

"I believe that America is the greatest field theatraclly," Mr. King remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The hopeful signs in the theater can hardly be overestimated. Excellent productions are being made now—this season has seen several of them—and the near future holds unlimited promise. The theater is not entirely for amusement. Though I should be the last to decry the popularity of light comedy. Comedy has an important place in the theater, of course, but I should like to see some of the more serious dramatic efforts given wider attention. The value of the theater as an educational institution is shown by the developments in other coun-

tries. In centers of the worst chaos the theater is still going. It is a part of the normal life of the people, and under certain régimes the men of the theater are even recognized as compulsory workers for the state.

"Before the theater becomes a real factor in education in America audiences will have to be developed as well as the authors and actors. Does that sound like criticism of American audiences? I don't mean that it should, for I love the American audience. Nowhere else have I found playgoers more attentive, more responsive, more easily impressionable. It is a joy to play to them."

On afternoons when there is no performance of "Déclassée" Mr. King goes to see some play that happens to have a matinée. He feels particularly fortunate in having been able to see "Beyond the Horizon," "The Guest," "Richard III" and "Palmy Days," unusual productions that have been offered at special matinées this season in New York.

"Wouldn't it be wonderful," he remarked, "if there could be a company to give a hearing to the more serious dramatic efforts? Eugene O'Neill's plays are getting wide notice, but there must be many other native dramatists who are producing good work. Such a company could put on some of the Russian plays—several Tchekov pieces that have never been done here; and some of Masefield's Fine things in the New York theater this year, but even finer things will come."

WASHINGTON PASSES TWO RIVAL CITIES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newark, largest city in New Jersey, with a population of 415,609, has outstripped Cincinnati, Ohio, which ranked it in the last census. Cincinnati's population, recently announced, is 401,158. Newark ranked as the fourteenth city in 1910, with a population of 347,469, an increase of 101,399 over its 1900 population. Washington, sixteenth city 10 years ago, now outranks both Cincinnati and Newark with a population of 437,416.

Lynn, Massachusetts, has a population of 99,148, an increase of 11 per cent.

WOMEN GIVEN RECOGNITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee—The Republicans of Hamilton County have already made it clear that they intend to give women a full recognition in their party councils, but they took a long step forward at their convention here when they selected Mrs. Mary Giles Howard as vice-chairman of the executive committee. It is the first appointment of its kind in the history of Tennessee politics. Mrs. Howard was chosen after she had declared herself in opposition to a movement to name a woman to preside over the woman's organization of the committee, having insisted that the women did not want an independent organization, but wished to constitute a part of the main committee.

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MUSIC

London Notes By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the final Brand Lane concert, with Sir Henry Wood conducting, the enlarged orchestra of 100 performers gave a popular program. The Tuesday midday concerts will continue throughout the summer, but the orchestras disperse and the evening chamber concerts come to an end because they cannot stand against the competition. Student's concerts and open practices still go on, and there is music in the parks, but lovers of the symphony, the oratorio, and the concerto have to wait for the short winter days.

The university musical societies are showing a commendable activity now that the concert season is drawing to an end. Leeds and Sheffield universities have both tried to emulate the fervor and enterprise of the Welsh university which, under the inspiration of Dr. Walford Davies, has made music a vital force of university life. Leeds has succeeded in establishing weekly midday recitals, which have been well attended by the students, and Sheffield, since the arrival of the new Vice-Chancellor, Sir Hadow, Mus. Doc., has done wonders in the way of breaking new ground and attempting things not usually within the scope of amateur musical societies. The Manchester and Liverpool universities both have their musical societies, but so far they have lacked the inspiring leadership of some of the other institutions. There is abundance of musical material in all the university colleges, and a real conviction of the value of music as an instrument of culture, but the students in many cases are badly in need of direction and guidance.

The Manchester University Musical Society announces a special concert which is significant. Dr. Brodsky is to play violin solos, and the Elgar sonata with Mr. R. J. Forbes, the distinguished pianist, and Mr. Charles Neville, the opera singer, is to contribute some songs; but there is no hint in the published program of any contribution by the university students themselves. It is good that the students should have the opportunity of hearing first-rate performers, but that they can do at almost any concert. It is very much better that they should form an ensemble class of their own, as at Leeds, or a choral class, as at Sheffield, or an orchestral class, as at Aberystwyth, and give performances of their own. The Liverpool University has found a good chorus-master in Dr.

Politt, and the Sheffield another in Dr. Coward, but Manchester has not yet secured the right man.

The Hallé concert season in Manchester came to an end on the Friday before Easter with the festival music from "Parsifal" and the pathetic symphony of Tchaikovsky. Mr. Hamilton Hartley, substituting at brief notice for Mr. Albert Coates, conducted with remarkable ability, receiving an exceptional tribute of appreciation from the orchestra. This warmth of feeling was taken as a propitious augury of the future relations between band and conductor. The players are quick to value the competence of a conductor who steps into the breach to interpret another man's program at a moment's notice, and who carries it through with unfaltering mastery.

The pre-war festivals of Kendal and Morecambe are to be revived this spring. It will be interesting to see whether the Kendal festival, which has done such remarkable work in the past for the development of purely rural music, has kept up its local work in village and school during the dormant years. The work of Miss Mary Wakefield will never be forgotten, in Westmoreland at least. She was the first to guide English village music into the right path and to organize it to practical ends. Many willing workers were found in Kendal to second her efforts; indeed, if it had not been for a band of real enthusiasts, the Westmoreland festival could never have accomplished a tithe of its work. As it is, it produces all sorts of musical compositions, the majority of them the products of village enterprises—small orchestras, string quartets, and choral societies. Prizes are given for this local work and the whole scheme is arranged with much judgment and understanding. Unlike some of the popular watering-place competitions, the commercial element does not enter into the Kendal festival, and the whole scheme has in the past been conducted by people with a real love of music, and what is equally important, a genuine knowledge.

SUFFRAGE CONTEST IN LOUISIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The stage is virtually all set for the great battle for woman suffrage, which will open with the next session of the Louisiana General Assembly on May 10. The suffrage forces have lost considerable strength by the defection of the Equal Rights Party, headed by the Misses Jean and Kate Gordon, who are holding out for the vote by amendment to the state Constitution. A number of members of both houses of the Legislature have announced that they, too, are for the state amendment rather than the federal. The Woman's Suffrage Party of Louisiana and the state branch of the National Woman's Party have united for the federal amendment, and claim to have enough votes pledged in both houses of the Legislature to insure the ratification of the federal law. These united factions have selected Senator Norris C. Williamson and Representative Reuben Chauvin to handle the campaign for the federal amendment in their respective houses. R. G. Pleasant, Governor at present, is opposed to the federal amendment, though he favors suffrage by state law; John M. Parker, Governor-elect, is in favor of suffrage by the quickest method by which it can be obtained.

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SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LARGE YIELD ON LIBERTY BONDS

At the Extremely Low Prices the Government Issues Are Now Selling the Return on the Investment Is Regarded Unusual

NEW YORK, New York—The sharp decline in Liberty bonds last week, particularly the 3½s, draws attention to the extraordinary yields now obtainable on government bonds. The different maturity dates offer a wide range of choice to suit every class of investor.

Although the Liberty bond market has become accustomed to a sagging tendency in most issues, the 3½s had always maintained some degree of stability, by reason of their tax-free property. The drop in this bond Tuesday of nearly \$2 per \$100, to \$89.30 (recovering to \$92.30 at Friday's high), indicated there is more than one reason operating to depress Liberty bond prices. At \$89.40 this bond shows a yield of 4.15 per cent.

The following shows yields of various issues of Liberty bonds and Victory notes based on Tuesday's closing prices:

	Closing price	Yield%
1st 3½, 1922-47	89.40	4.15
1st 4½, 1922-47	84.30	5.07
2nd 4½, 1927-42	84.80	5.15
3rd 4½, 1932-47	85.58	5.32
2nd 4½, 1932-47	85.40	5.40
3rd 4½, 1932-47	85.10	5.52
4th 4½, 1932-47	85.62	5.50
Victory 4½s, 1922-23	96.26	6.09
Victory 3½s, 1922-23	96.24	5.07

Extensive selling of 3½ bonds is a substantiation of the statement that corporations are now probably more responsible for liquidation in Liberty bonds than small investors. These corporations are pressed for funds and are obviously turning into cash, even at a sacrifice, investments made more or less under obligation during the war.

One of the chief reasons for this forced selling is the raising of discount rates by certain federal reserve banks in the interior on this class of paper. There was hastened to get ahead of the liquidation expected to follow the higher rates.

On this point there is some criticism leveled at the Federal Reserve Board for inaugurating higher discount rates at this time. A good many corporations and industrial concerns are being pressed for funds just now largely by reason of the transportation tie-up. This, it is pointed out, is a purely temporary condition, and federal reserve authorities might well have waited for transportation difficulties to be righted before exercising pressure. It is argued there was plenty of time to effect this during the coming summer, when there is naturally greater ease in money.

Another extraordinary yield offered is in the third 4½s, which at \$81.90 show a yield of nearly 6 per cent. This is a short bond maturing in about eight years and considered the choice yield on the list. The second 4½s show a yield of 5.40 per cent, based on the maturity date of 1942. But should this bond be redeemed in the optional year of 1927, as some investors think it might, the yield at 85.04 would be 4.85 per cent.

An interesting feature is that the longest maturities show the shortest yield, scaling upward to those of shortest dates. This is a striking commentary on Liberty bonds and their general appreciation by the investing public at large. It shows that the ordinary Liberty bond buyer is holding his bond to keep for investment. In other instances short maturities generally sell at a low yield because they command themselves to corporations.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Bentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices on Saturday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	sale	Last
May	40.10	40.25	40.10	40.32	40.32
July	28.03	28.30	27.80	28.10	28.10
Oct.	35.80	36.10	35.60	35.81	35.81
Dec.	34.98	35.25	34.72	34.95	34.95
Jan.	34.45	34.67	34.25	34.46	34.46
March	33.86	34.15	33.74	33.88	33.88

*New York quotation.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Bentz & Co's private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices on Saturday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	sale	Last
May	29.49	29.61	29.20	29.60	29.60
July	37.90	38.15	37.70	38.04	38.04
Oct.	35.68	35.87	35.52	35.64	35.64

TELEPHONE CAPITAL INCREASE

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Bell Telephone Company of Canada has been granted permission by the Railway Commission of the House of Commons to increase its capital stock from \$30,000,000 to \$75,000,000. An abnormal increase in the demand for telephones, and the prospect of even larger business during the next five or ten years, were the main reasons for the increase. The company expects to expand \$50,000,000 within the next five years in extending and improving its service.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

CHICAGO, Illinois—In its weekly review of the wholesale dry goods trade the John V. Farwell Company says: Business continues very much ahead of the corresponding period last year. The impetus given to house sales by the few days of warm weather indicate greatly increased activity upon arrival of reasonable weather, as retailers report low stocks in many lines.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Saturday's Market
Am Can	42 42 41½ 41½
Am Car & Fdy.	123 135½ 133 135½
Am Inter Corp.	88 92 90 90
Am Wool	60 60 59 59
Am Shippers	60½ 61 60½ 61
Am Sugar	130½ 131½ 130½ 131½
Am Tel & Tel.	94½ 94½ 94 94
Am Woolen	109½ 111½ 109½ 111½
Anaconda	57½ 57½ 57½ 57½
Atchison	80½ 80½ 80½ 80½
At Gulf & W. I.	169½ 172½ 169½ 172½
Baldwin Locom.	115½ 119 115½ 118½
Balt & Ohio	33½ 33 32 32
Bank of America	145 145 145 145
Can Pac.	11½ 11 11 11
Cent. Pac.	73½ 74 73½ 74
Chandler	145 147 145 147
Chic M & St. P.	35 35½ 35 35½
Chic R & Pac.	34 35½ 34 35½
Chino	32½ 32 32 32
Corn Products	97½ 96½ 97½ 97½
Crucible Steel	138½ 146½ 138½ 146½
Cuba Can	51½ 51½ 51½ 51½
Cuban Pfd.	80 80 80 80
Dick Johnson	108½ 107 106½ 107
Gen Electric	141½ 142 141½ 142
Gen Motors	29 29 29 29
Goodrich	63 64 63 64
Int Paper	72½ 74 72½ 74
Inspiration	53½ 53½ 53½ 53½
Kennebunk	27½ 27½ 27½ 27½
Marine	33½ 34 33½ 34½
Marine pfd	85 85 85 85
Met. Life	180½ 182 178 178
Midvale	25 25 25 25
Mo Pacific	23 23 23 23
N Y Central	71½ 71½ 71½ 71½
N Y N. H. & H.	29½ 29 29½ 29
No Pacific	75 75 75 75
Pan Am Pet.	97½ 104 97½ 104
Penn	40½ 40½ 40½ 40½
Penn-Arrow	100 100 100 100
Punta Alcorta	100 100 100 100
Reading	85½ 87 85½ 86½
Rep I & Steel	96 97½ 95 97½
Roy Dutch N. Y.	117½ 120 117½ 120
Sinclair	36½ 36½ 36½ 36½
S. Pac.	95½ 96½ 95½ 96½
Studebaker	80 80 80 80
Texas Co.	45½ 50½ 45½ 50½
Texas & Pac.	45 45 45 45
Trans Oil	16 16 16 16
U S Rubber	98½ 99½ 98½ 99½
U S Steel	97½ 97½ 97½ 97½
U S Realty	55½ 55½ 55½ 55½
Utah Copper	70 70 70 70
Westinghouse	45½ 49½ 49 49
Willys-Over.	19 20 18 20
Worthington	65½ 66 65½ 66

Total sales 452,500 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 1½s	92.00	92.00	91.50	91.90
Lib 1st 4s	85.80	85.80	85.60	85.60
Lib 2d 4s	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.20
Lib 1st 4½s	86.60	86.60	86.10	86.10
Lib 3d 4½s	85.14	85.30	85.10	85.20
Lib 3½s	89.18	89.22	89.00	89.04
Lib 4th 4½s	85.76	85.80	85.60	85.68
Vict 4½s	96.06	96.18	96.04	96.04
Vict 3½s	96.00	96.04	96.00	96.00

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s.	98½	98½	98	98
Cof. de Marseilles 6s	87½	87½	87½	87½
Un K 5½s.	92.41	94.04	94.04	94.04
Un K 5½s.	92.22	93.24	93.24	93.24
Un K 5½s.	92.87	93.56	93.56	93.56

BOSTON STOCKS

Saturday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	94½	96½
Am. Bus. Com.	101	102
Am. Bosch	100	101
Am Wool Com	111½	117½
Am Zinc	15b	15b
Arizona Com	11½	11½
Booth Fish	95b	95b
Boston Elev.	63b	63b
Butting & Sup.	36½	37½
Cal & Hecla	25b	25b
Copper Range	41	41
Davis-Daly	97	97
East Butte		

EDUCATION

Teachers Normal College, Texas

The first normal schools in America were hardly more than ungraded high schools, with meager instruction in school methods and management, but this limited normal school course, in a large measure, met the needs of the common schools of its day, when the American high school was yet to become part of the public school system. For more than 30 years after the establishment of the first state normal school, in 1879, the normal schools of Texas offered a three-year, loosely articulated course, including subject matter ranging from the seventh grade to the senior high school year, with the possible addition of some freshman college work.

"Beginning with the session of 1912-13," says C. E. Evans, president of the Southwest Texas State Normal College, in The Dallas (Texas) News, "the normal colleges of Texas inaugurated the four-year course, adopting definite entrance requirements and raising standards of graduation to the equivalent of the completion of the sophomore college year. At a meeting of the board of regents, October, 1916, the state normal colleges of Texas were directed to extend their curricula two years beyond the four-year course, thereby covering the full equivalent of standard college requirements for the bachelor's degree. In the judgment of the friends of the normal colleges, this standardization of normal college endeavor has great significance for the professionalization of teachers, and the conditions and causes leading to the advanced program are discussed with confidence and candor."

The standardization of the normal colleges of Texas does not involve any change of fundamental policy for the training of teachers. As the pioneer normal school trained teachers for the common free schools of its time, which meant for the primary and grammar grades, so the normal college now prepares teachers for the public schools of the present day, which include both the elementary and high school years. The field of public school endeavor has expanded, and the normal college must correspondingly enlarge its sphere of effort to embrace the entire public school field, elementary and secondary.

Furthermore, an examination of the training of the high school-teachers of the State reveals the interesting fact that the normal colleges have been for years supplying a larger per cent of the high school-teachers. The elevation of the normal college becomes, then, a constructive method for the assurance of recognized standards in the preparation of high school-teachers. As the normal college has all along been preparing high school-teachers, certainly it should be given the opportunity to do its work efficiently. The rapid multiplication of high school-teachers, which the efforts of the normal college, supplemented by those of other colleges and the universities of the State, will not do more than supply.

If the education of teachers is to accomplish more than drill in routine knowledge on a trade level, and if the art of teaching really implies underlying scientific principles comparable with medicine and law, the course for elementary teachers must extend to three and four years beyond high school graduation. Certainly, elementary teachers are not to be prepared upon a low standard, while high school-teachers must meet high standards of professional equipment. No one can seriously contend that poorly and partially trained teachers are good enough for the grades, but the moment boys and girls enter the high school degree men and women, only, are properly qualified instructors. High standards of scholastic and professional training must be demanded for teachers of the grades as well as the high school. The expansion of the normal college, therefore, becomes essential in order to place the preparation of elementary teachers on a plane of efficiency justified by its merit.

Unless the normal college offers the full college course leading to the bachelors degree in education it will soon cease to attract ambitious students or mature men and women actively engaged in teaching. The devitalized normal school of junior college rank tends to reduce itself to the trade level, thereby appealing only to students of limited professional standards; the standardized normal college, on the other hand, offers a broad curriculum, more adequate facilities, and many-sided college life indispensable to a high-class student body. The short normal school course so ardently approved by some university professors, who do not desire comparison of the normal college trained product with that of the university, will never make substantial contribution to the elevation of public education beyond the mediocre and commonplace stage; it will never win popular appreciation of the profession of teaching on the basis of other learned professions.

The standard normal college is a vocational institution dedicated to the noble purpose of preparing men and women for the profession of teaching. Granted that teaching should be a real profession, not a dignified side line, the normal college should parallel the theological school, the medical school, and the law school by offering four years of academic and pedagogic work of college rank. Under this condition, the normal college has an atmosphere charged with professional spirit, making possible the attainments of worthy professional ideals. If minister of the gospel is most advantageously educated in a theological environment, if a farmer can secure the most helpful training in an agricultural environment, and if a soldier can best be trained in a military school with its military surroundings, teachers of all grades should find their best opportunities for training in the professional atmosphere of the standard normal college. At best, the preparation of teachers in the old line college of liberal arts is an incidental function.

challenging perpetual antagonism of the faculty standpatters who advocate cultural education only.

"A concrete example will show the practical results to be accomplished by the standard normal colleges in a definite field. For the year 1918-19, 302 of 760 independent districts enroll fewer than 300 scholars and employ 2 to 7 teachers, while 201 independent districts enroll 300 to 500 scholars and employ 7 to 12 teachers. It will be readily conceded that the principals and superintendents of these two classes of schools will function most effectively if the professional training will give them the power to supervise and direct grade work. Since the normal colleges are the only institutions that provide the composite training essential for this field of work, they should be free to expand their courses to meet so widely felt need.

"Finally, the standard normal college, with its four-year college curriculum leading to the bachelor's degree in education, represents the mature judgment of the best normal school men of America. The National Council of Normal School Presidents in its annual sessions for a number of years, and the National Education Association at Salt Lake City in 1913, have declared the "twentieth century normal school" to be an institution meeting the requirements already indicated for the standard normal college. The movement to standardize the normal colleges of America is spreading rapidly. California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, New Mexico, and Texas authorize the normal colleges to offer the full four-year college course with degree granting privileges; Louisiana, Washington and South Dakota plan the expansion of the normal colleges not later than 1921 and other states have under advisement the adoption of the advanced program. He is a poor educational prophet who cannot predict with safety the rapid growth of the movement which means so much for the professional training of teachers."

DATE-GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dates now being produced in the southwestern part of the United States are the best that can be bought in the market, far superior to the imported fruit. The first date palm plants were brought to the United States from northern Africa by Walter T. Swingle of the Department of Agriculture more than 20 years ago. Today they are producing heavily in southern California and western Arizona.

The date palms were imported in the form of offshoots and carefully nourished at the agricultural stations under favorable conditions. The trees begin to bear within from three to five years and some American orchards have, therefore, been producing fruit now for several years. None, however, has attained full size, since these trees live to be very old and reach a great height. The fruit is gathered by hand just before it is ripe and is then ripened under the most favorable conditions. The fruit is locally treated and packed and is sold in the best markets of the United States.

SPOKANE HOUSING CONDITIONS SERIOUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—Investigation shows that Spokane is short about 1200 houses; that about that number of families are poorly housed, or uncomfortably crowded with other families into shacks or ancient dwellings that had previously been abandoned because of their dilapidated condition.

During several years of real estate and business depression Spokane lost in population and many dwellings were vacated; during the war there was a continued exodus to the ship-building plants in the coast cities, resulting in many more houses being unoccupied. But within the last 18 months there has been a wonderful revival of business and real estate activity, vacant houses have filled up, building operations in the business section have been resumed on a large scale, residence and apartment rents have advanced enormously, and the resultant increased population is having great difficulty in finding suitable habitations.

MOTOR LEAGUE WILL AID TRAFFIC POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Five hundred members of the Chicago Motor Safety League will act as an auxiliary to the city police department to help make the streets safe for motorists and pedestrians. Policemen are to cooperate with the league members, who will have special stars but are forbidden to carry weapons, make arrests or impersonate police officers.

The police are to make all arrests and must be referred to by league members when they discover violations of the law. The league will maintain a trial board for the prosecution of any of its members who may overstep their authority.

COLLEGE COMMERCIAL CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—A commercial club has been organized at the University of Arkansas for the purpose of promoting interest in business among students. Business men will be invited to speak before the club, and correspondence will be carried on with business firms with the aim of placing students in good positions.

POWER PROJECT TO BE SURVEYED

Plan to Organize Supply Between Boston and Washington Into One System Takes More Tangible Form—Big Saving Seen

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—The plan of organizing the electric power supply between Boston, Massachusetts, and Washington, District of Columbia, and extending some 150 miles inland, into one power system that would effect enormous economy, increase power, save millions of tons of coal and utilize and conserve water power, a subject long under consideration, takes more tangible form by the survey to be conducted by Nathan C. Grover of the United States Department of the Interior, for the purpose of estimating the cost of the establishment of such a system.

One super-power zone along the lines proposed would mean the tieing together, the coordinating and supplementing of the individual power stations now in operation, in such a way as to effect the greatest economy and at the same time to afford the maximum of service required by the territory within the zone, both for the industries and all railroads.

"Third millions tons of coal can be saved annually under the proposed project," states Mr. Grover. "The saving of coal involved probably would make all coal prices cheaper throughout the country. It would relieve the railroads of a large part of the heavy coal traffic they now carry, leaving them free to carry an additional load of food and other commodities. This would reduce living costs very materially."

Manufacturers in the eastern states between Boston and Washington would probably be able to get their power 25 per cent cheaper. This also would tend to lower prices. Generation of power in electrical units in a few big stations is far more efficient than the present plan of burning tons of coal in each individual plant to manufacture power for use there only."

Even a saving of 38,000,000 tons of coal as a result of the super-power system would be a very conservative calculation, says W. S. Murray, consulting engineer of New York City, in the March number of the Journal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Mr. Murray also quotes Charles F. Scott of the National Electric Light Association as saying, "The water power which nature has bestowed upon New England will be wastefully used until our best engineering abilities combine them into one great regional power system. This would be a decided step toward the universal use of electric power. A still larger view shows the power problem from New York to Washington to be closely related to that of New England. High voltage transmission makes the region from Portland to Boston on the north to Baltimore and Washington on the south a single electrical area. The wide and more varied the field the more favorable the diversity factor. Power plants at water power, at coal mines and on the tideswater at the cities, combined into one system insure the highest economy in power production."

PEKING-ST. LOUIS TRAINS FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Julian H. Arnold, commercial attaché to the United States Embassy at Peking, described to a St. Louis audience recently the possibility, or as he phrased it, the probability, of direct rail communication between St. Louis and Peking.

"Some day," he said, "you will be able to board the Peking Express here, travel to Alaska, go by rail for the 30 miles of tunnel under Behring Strait, through Russian Siberia, and on down to China. Because of the proximity of Alaska and Siberia, the two are virtually one land area."

CHINA PLANS \$24,000,000 BOND ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—St. Louis voters will go to the polls on Tuesday to pass upon a proposed bond issue, whose items total over \$24,000,000, the proceeds of the bonds to be used in making various civic improvements that cannot be financed under the present tax situation. While there seems to be little opposition to the proposal an effort is being made to get out a heavy vote, as a two-thirds majority of all ballots cast will be necessary for the issue's approval.

The extension and rebuilding of sewer systems, the building of municipal docks, viaducts, streets, roads, public playgrounds and parks include the greater part of the projected improvements.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Five hundred members of the Chicago Motor Safety League will act as an auxiliary to the city police department to help make the streets safe for motorists and pedestrians. Policemen are to cooperate with the league members, who will have special stars but are forbidden to carry weapons, make arrests or impersonate police officers.

The police are to make all arrests and must be referred to by league members when they discover violations of the law. The league will maintain a trial board for the prosecution of any of its members who may overstep their authority.

CHARITIES CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York City Conference of Charities and Correction will hold its eleventh annual meeting May 25, 26 and 27. The conference program has been divided into six sections, each in charge of a specialist, and will consider institutions and agencies, health, industrial problems, families, delinquency and children. On the third day the sessions will be held at the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's orphan asylum at Pleasantville, New York.

This orphanage, built on the cottage plan so that the children get home life, is considered one of the best in the country.

REAL ESTATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—A commercial club has been organized at the University of Arkansas for the purpose of promoting interest in business among students. Business men will be invited to speak before the club, and correspondence will be carried on with business firms with the aim of placing students in good positions.

The police are to make all arrests and must be referred to by league members when they discover violations of the law. The league will maintain a trial board for the prosecution of any of its members who may overstep their authority.

COLLEGE COMMERCIAL CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

"BARE SPRING"

And the Talk It Caused

There was a new warmth in the air that day, and a new light in the sky. "Spring," I said, "is on the wing." "I'll take a run into the country and see how Felix is progressing with his spring picture. The thought of Felix reminded me to ask him why my Ford will start only once in three times. He is an excellent mechanic; he locates and corrects disharmonies in the automobiles of all his painter acquaintances.

The Spring picture of my friend Felix is something of a joke. He began it in April, 1918; he worked on it in 1919, he is still laboring on "Bare Spring." That is the title. Early in April, 1918, standing on an outcrop of rock behind his house, gazing over the upland fields crowned by a windmill, looking at a peep of pink blossom at the end of a bough hanging over a pond, with a pensive redbreast perched close by, he had a strong sense of the hidden movement of spring implicit in the dark furrows showing lights here and there, growing things; in the young green on a few of the trees; in the splashes of vivid grass. In sprays of white in the sheltered orchard, and above all in the weight of the dark earth that he could almost think was moving with life. He warmed to the idea, and said "Bare Spring," that's the title."

Unfortunately he is not one of those happy artists who see the end from the beginning. He makes his experiments upon his picture; he is forever changing the details; he thinks as he paints. The windmill has been converted into a tower, a shed into a white horse, a wheelbarrow into a broken down plow, and the pond has disappeared and reappeared twice.

Being a determined "pleinairist" he never touches "Bare Spring" in his studio; the canvas is tied to the easel, the easel is lashed to a scaffolding. Imbedded in the croquet lawn (it's a bad lawn anyhow) and there he stands through the inclement April weather excommunicating on "Bare Spring."

We have had many arguments as to his method of painting, I urging that it destroys impulse; that the result shows labor and no spontaneity; that a picture painted in this way produces on the beholder merely an example of twentieth-century technique without the sense of inspiration and ecstasy that gives purpose and value to a work of art. To my strictures he answers "This is my way." To that I, of course, have no answer.

With this in my mind I had the impulse one light-headed afternoon toward the end of April, to visit Felix and see how "Bare Spring" was progressing.

For the railway journey I selected a book that I have just acquired—a translation of Raphael Petrucci's "Chinese Painting." It was my half-formed purpose to contrast, during the journey, eastern and western methods of painting—Felix's worried "Bare Spring" and say, the "Two Geese" (illustrated in Petrucci's book), by a nameless Chinese painter of the Sung period, say about 1000 A. D. The "Two Geese" seem projected, not painted into the picture. They are miraculously drawn, the technique hidden, the inspiration of a moment made lasting. Another picture, also illustrated by a Chinese artist, centuries later, is of a bird perched on a bough, a bough timidly flowing, that might be the bough and bird that Felix has squeezed into a corner of "Bare Spring." I thought, as I read Petrucci's clear account of the Chinese philosophical ideal which forced that great nation for centuries to search for abstract form, what would have been the effect on western art if we had paid less attention to Greece and Italy, and more to Korea, China and Japan. The Chinese, from the beginning, gave small heed to drawing and painting the human figure. They divided the subjects of painting into four principal classes—landscape, man and objects, flowers and birds, plants and insects. They do not change. The work of Ku Kaitchih tells us of the kind of painting that was being done towards the end of the fourth century, and I read, "It's such as to indicate a long antecedent period of cultivation and development." Closing my eyes to reflect on this passage proclaiming the ages-old excellence of Chinese painting, I was startled by hearing the conductor cry "Now, step lively, those who're gettin' off here." I stepped lively...

I found Felix standing in the same position as I had left him last year, still struggling with "Bare Spring." In the garden I noticed two new mechanical devices. In one of them, a novel way to fill the bird-bath, he had apparently made water run uphill. In my opinion he had not improved "Bare Spring." He had turned the white horse around, and converted the tower into a flag-staff. The bare pole—"bare spring—see?" he remarked. The pond and the wheelbarrow were gone; he had lessened the lights of the growing things and generally tidied up the picture. "Why not call it 'Spring Cleaning?'" I asked. He did not answer.

Unashamed I continued. "A Chinese artist would have indicated 'Bare Spring' by that dark bough hanging over the pond, with a redbreast blinking at the wisp of blossom at the end, and the dark furrows stretching away limitlessly. You take a country-side to express 'Bare Spring' and in the end, if it wasn't for the title, people wouldn't know what the picture meant."

The imperturbable Felix went on

painting. Presently he said, "I happen to be a hundred per cent American, not a Chinese, and I'm going to paint my picture just in the way I choose." "But you don't mind if I continue the argument?"

"Not in the least. To hear anybody talking while I'm painting rather helps me. I listen to the drone, not to the words."

I proceeded to interest myself by talking—"Since you will have nothing to do with the eastern method of painting which, I may remark, attracts me immensely, we'll discuss the western method to which you are chained. It seems to me, Felix, that you and your fellows are failing between two stools. You spurn the eastern convention—lyricism, spontaneity, setting down in a decorative pattern the quick suggestion of something quickly but deeply seen; you spurn that and yet you moderns fancy yourselves superior to the fictional realism upon which western painting is built—I mean the Anecdote, classical, historical, domestic or genre. But it's in your blood, nevertheless. You are painting a 'Bare Spring' with the laborious intensity that you would give to a Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters or 'The French Troops entering Frankfort with Colors Flying.' It can't be done, my friend, spring won't stand it."

"Come off," said Felix, "you're talking through your hat."

"No, through my head. Painting in Victorian England became popular and esteemed entirely through the Anecdote from the Classical, through the Historical to the Domestic. The Landscape men, here and there, edged brightly into popular favor, but it was the Anecdotes—Leighton, Millais, Poynter, Orchardson, Richmond, Burne Jones, Briton Riviere, who made fortunes by their pictures, and who made the art of painting a lucrative profession. Although you moderns have cast the Anecdote aside, you are still Anecdotes at heart, but your subjects are Nature, not Events. I should like to hang half a dozen big landscapes, worked upon, worried over, such as your 'Bare Spring,' side by side with half a dozen of Briton Riviere's magnificent Anecdotes, say his 'Persepolis,' 'Daniel,' 'Sympathy,' 'The Night Watch,' 'Miracle of the Swine,' and 'Beyond Man's Footsteps.' Briton Riviere was a good craftsman. As art productions I don't suppose that his pictures are better or worse than your 'Bare Spring,' or than the landscapes that have won prizes and medals this year. But I know this—Briton Riviere things are much more interesting to look at."

"At least," Felix growled, "we are attempting Art, not Illustration."

"Nonsense. You are just painting exhibition pictures, as Briton Riviere did. It's your career, as it was his; you have to fight your competitors as he did; and you know perfectly well that this 'Bare Spring' is not your ecstatic statement of the wonder of the promise of spring; it is not your cry of joy in the loveliness of the world, bare or clothed; it is your exhibition picture by which you hope to ascend another rung up the ladder."

Felix laughed. His temper is admirable. Suddenly he grew serious, and I watched him change a bit of cloud into a hawk. Then he took his palette knife and a piece of wire and began to readjust the fastenings of his easel to the scaffold.

"You are not very encouraging," he said, "yet I don't know, perhaps you are. What do you propose that I should do?"

"Either adopt the Eastern Convention or fling yourself shamelessly into the Western Anecdote."

"I'd rather be a motor mechanic," said Felix.

Said I (but not aloud), "My dear fellow, that's just what you ought to be, what you were meant to be, with painting as a delightful relaxation."

—Q. R.

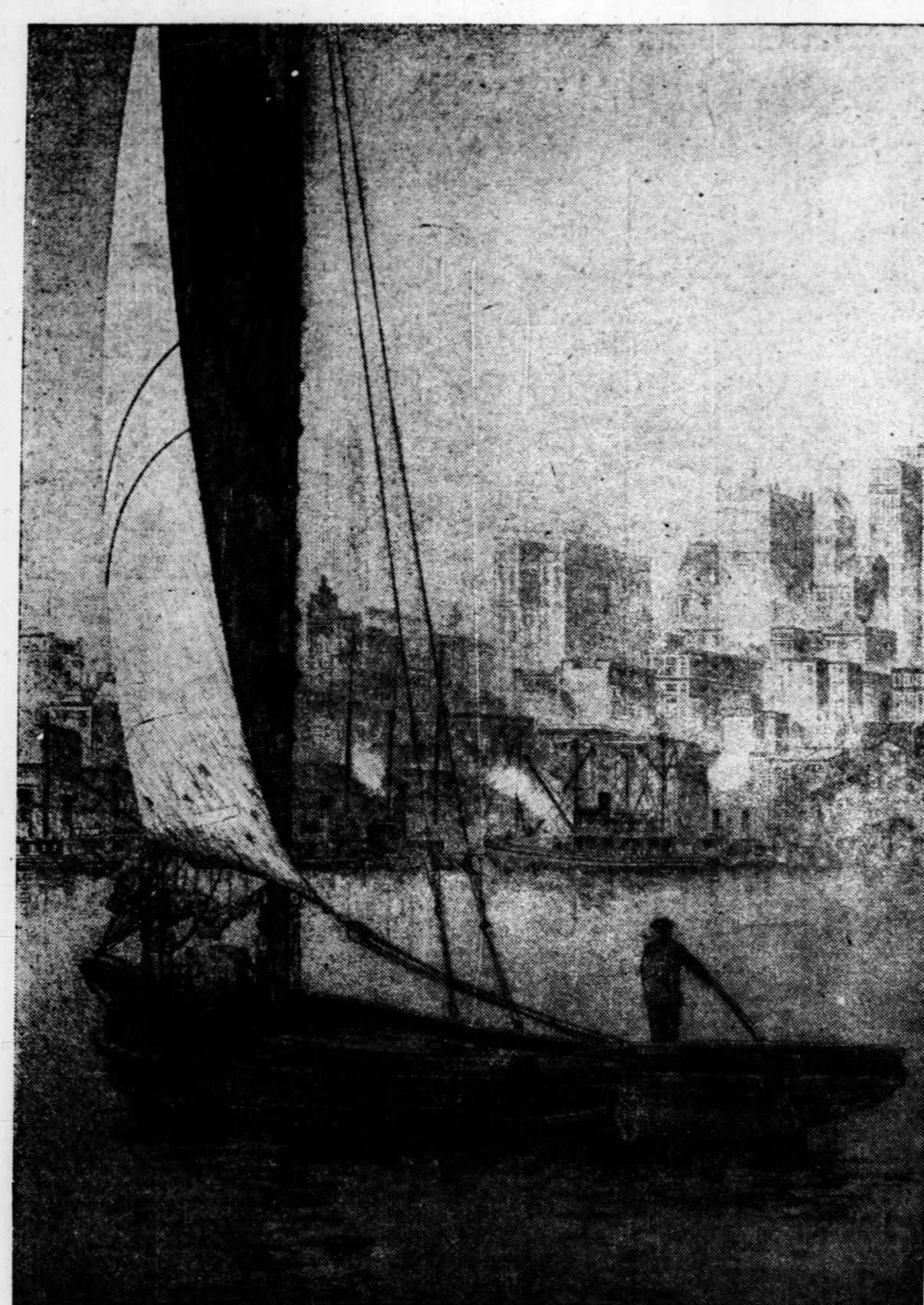
ART IN NEW ZEALAND SINCE THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—What may perhaps be regarded as the first fruits of the war in its effect on art in New Zealand have been showing at the gallery of the Auckland School of Arts in the exhibition of paintings by three soldier artists, F. McCracken, W. Robert Johnson, and J. Weeks. The paintings, which are mostly in water color, depict scenes in the battlefields of France and Belgium, and English landscape, and the quality of the work has been much praised. There is something very encouraging in the success of these artists, for it shows what promising young talent of the country can do when its outlook is broadened by experience and improved by study abroad.

McCracken, whose work finds most favor, has contributed beautiful little studies of English landscape. He sees with the poet's eye, and has been particularly successful in getting the freshness of the home countryside. His treatment of trees is admirable, and he is very happy in seeing houses or landscapes through trees. The Auckland City Council has bought for the public art gallery a fine large water color of his of the harbor of St. Ives, in Cornwall, and a small water color of an English landscape.

W. R. Johnson and J. Weeks have painted mostly scenes of war, some of which are sure to find a home in New Zealand galleries, not only for their artistic merit but for their historical value. The City Council has bought a canvas by each man. That by Johnson is a large and striking picture of the ruined Cloth Hall at Ypres. Uneven in execution, it con-



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Bookshop, Boston

"The Sarah Jane," from the aquatint by John Taylor Arms

THE AQUATINTS OF JOHN TAYLOR ARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The gentleman who wrote that the van Eycks, as pioneers of oil painting, had more to answer for before the bar of Art than the inventors of the photographic plate, is not, by any means, to be disregarded. The easily beguiling craft of painting in oil has not only opened wide the gates to an army of amateurs whose indefinite efforts are only too satisfactory to themselves and their public, but it has so abominated the judgment of the whole Western hemisphere that it bows down the head before the canvas richly loaded with pigment and usually passes by minor arts and authoritative and robustious lithograph, the sympathetic and synthetic water color, the deft and trenchant etching and aquatint, all of which exploit the artist and betray the duffer and carry their messages with a concentrated potency the oil can never rival.

It is when one comes upon such examples of apt registration as those of John Taylor Arms now on view at Goodspeed's Bookshop that one regrets this gusto for the rich oils so prevalent in the Western world. Mr. Arms, to be sure, is an amateur in the aquatint, but he brings to his work the excellent artistic foundation possessed by a professional architect. Because of this fact, too, one must admit that there is in his sailing craft still Chinese, Italian, or New York waters, against high backgrounds of mountain or skyscraper, a certain rigidity. But for the reminder that this little seen medium holds out to its practitioner one should be duly grateful.

New Zealand art suffers, too, greatly by the isolation of the country. It is difficult to get away from the remotest of the Dominions to study, and not many English and foreign artists find their way out here.

But there are forces working steadily for improvement. The cities have art societies with annual exhibitions, and public permanent collections of pictures. These exhibitions attract pictures from all over New Zealand and a good deal of excellent work is shown. Auckland has an art gallery worthy of a larger city. It owes this largely to the benefactions and art interest of Sir George Grey, Governor and afterward Premier of the Colony, and to the generosity of James Mackelvie, who founded that portion of the collection which bears his name.

In Christ Church there is another good collection open to the public, under the auspices of the Society of Arts. Christ Church has the best art school in New Zealand, which is attached to the University College.

INDEPENDENCE IN ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Because some great men have been misunderstood, the wise critic has come to believe that to be misunderstood is a sign of greatness. Courbet was ridiculed in his day, the Pre-Raphaelites in theirs. The Impressionists were denounced as impostors, Whistler was laughed at as a fool in cap and bells. Critics and public, after blundering so hopelessly, began to grow nervous and, when again a new school which they did not understand arose, they fell down and worshiped that they might at last be on the right side.

The popular praise denied to Courbet and Pre-Raphaelites, to Impressionists and Whistler, has been lavished on the Post-Impressionists ever since the start. Dealers and collectors flocked to Paris and groveled before Matisse and Picasso, Cubists, Futurists, became the rage in London. They invaded and conquered New York. Throughout the country they were bought up by art patrons striving to be in the movement. And now they are being shown with "Representative Modern Masters" at the Pennsylvania Academy, and introduced—in the catalogue—by Leopold Stokowski to Philadelphians who adore him and who, at his bidding, are dutifully refraining from ridicule and trying to understand the "deep and lasting significance" of the new development.

But Stokowski is late in discovering this new development for America. His is an out-of-date cry in the wilderness where business in Post-Impressionists has long been brisk. At the Academy they have no revelation to make, significant or otherwise, that they have not made already or that has not been made for them with an ingenuity of advertising the publicity man might envy. There is a special interest, however, in seeing them in an exhibition where they hang with the other Independents of the last hundred years, and where it is therefore easier to judge whether the direction their development has taken is altogether what Mr. Stokowski proclaims it.

In point of time the collector begins with Daumier and Courbet. It includes the Impressionists. It has space for Whistler and for Rodin. It devotes a room to Mary Cassatt, a wall to Toulouse-Lautrec. It comes down to today with a Matisse and Picasso and a few of their fervent followers. There are gaps. Also there is an inequality in the number of works by which the different artists are represented, due, no doubt to the restricted resources and generosity of the collectors and dealers who have been borrowed from. But, considering the circumstances, the selection has been judicious, and the result is an excellent opportunity for a study not so much of modern masters as of modern independence as of

whatever is meant by this independence, it does not mean—except with the latest Independents—independence either from nature or of the past. Courbet was no more independent than Giotto, Cimabue, Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Watteau, Velasquez, nor was Manet, nor, indeed, was any one of the men usually grouped together as Impressionists. They were all alike in their passionate pursuit of the truth—"le vrai"—the real in nature; all alike in their tireless study of the methods, the technique of the masters. Many of the men who went out at night with Lecocq de Boisbaudran to cultivate their powers of observation face to face with nature, spent their days in the Louvre strengthening their technical powers face to face with its masterpieces—they had no desire to go back to the primitive or to the child when, through the ages, painters and sculptors and draftsmen had carried art to so high a degree of development. Their hope, in all humility, was to carry it still higher—to develop, not to start anew.

What they objected to, what they feared, was to become standardized as they might had they forgotten truth for the fashions of their contemporaries. Independence of fashion in art is one thing, independence of its fine tradition quite another. Fashion stifles personality, art gives it free scope, and there is not one of all these Independents who does not reveal personality in his work. And there is not one whose earnestness, whose sincerity in rendering the character of the sitter posing for him or of the landscape spread out before him, does not make itself felt as strongly, though in style, in manner of seeing them, they may be different, one from the other, as Courbet is from Whistler, Matisse from Degas, Monet from Renoir.

Independence with the Post-Impressionists, as they are seen at the Pennsylvania Academy, is, however, quite another thing. In their cases it evidently does mean independence of nature, independence of the past; it does mean the desire to look at nature with the untrained eyes of the primitive or the child. They would throw off the shackles of tradition as if there had been no Giotto and Cimabue, no Rembrandt, no Frans Hals, no Watteau, no Velasquez to prepare the way for them. They prize their personality too deeply to expose it to the influence of the great masters who have gone before—forgetting that never hitherto has there been a master of any individuality who did not develop it by a profound study of the art of the past and an assimilation of it to his own needs.

They have not sufficient interest in their sitter to care whether or no he stands firmly upon his legs within the frame. Color and line and pattern in the landscape do not appeal to them

because of any intrinsic beauty. Their concern, it has been explained, is with their "abstract feelings" about sitter and landscape, and for these feelings they must invent an original—an abstract—mode of expression. They have left Cézanne and Gauguin far behind.

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THE HOME FORUM

Oration of Pericles
To the Greeks

B. C. 431

Our constitution does not copy the laws of neighboring states; we are rather a pattern to others than imitators ourselves. Its administration favors the many instead of the few; this is why it is called a 'democracy.' If we look to the laws, they afford equal justice to all in their private differences; if to social standing, advancement in public life fails to reputation for capacity, class considerations not being allowed to interfere with merit; nor again does poverty bar the way, if a man is able to serve the state, he is not hindered by the obscurity of his condition. The freedom which we enjoy in our government extends also to our ordinary life. There, far from exercising a jealous surveillance over each other, we do not feel called upon to be angry with our neighbor for doing what he likes, or even to indulge in those injurious looks which cannot fail to be offensive, although they inflict no positive penalty. But all this case in our private relations does not make us lawless as citizens. Against this fear is our chief safeguard, teaching us to obey the magistrates and the laws . . . whether they are actually on the statute book, or belong to that code which, although unwritten, yet cannot be broken without acknowledged disgrace.

Further, we provide plenty of means for the mind to refresh itself from business. We celebrate games and sacrifices all the year round, and the elegance of our private establishments forms a daily source of pleasure and helps to banish the spleen; while the magnitude of our city draws the produce of the world into our harbor, so that to the Athenian the fruits of other countries are as familiar a luxury as those of his own.

Nor are these the only points in which our city is worthy of admiration. We cultivate refinement without extravagance and knowledge without effeminacy; wealth we employ more for use than for show, and place the real disgrace of poverty not in owing to the fact but in declining the struggle against it. Our public men have, besides politics, their private affairs to attend to, and our ordinary citizens, though occupied with the pursuits of industry, are still fair judges of public matters; for, unlike any other nation, regarding him who takes no part in these duties not as unambitious but as useless, we Athenians are able to judge at all events if we cannot originate, and instead of looking on discussion as a stumbling block in the way of action, we think it an indispensable preliminary to any wise action at all. Again, in our enterprises we present the singular spectacle of daring and deliberation, each carried

to its highest point, and both united in the same persons; although usually decision is the fruit of ignorance, hesitation or reflection. But the palm of courage will surely be adjudged most justly to those who best know the difference between hardship and pleasure and yet are never tempted to shrink from danger. In generosity we are equally singular, acquiring our friends by conferring, not by receiving favors. Yet, of course, the doer of the favor is the firmer friend of the two, in order by continued kindness to keep the recipient in his debt; while the debtor feels less keenly from the very consciousness that the return he makes will be a payment, not a free gift. And it is only the Athenians, who, fearless of consequences, confer

Morning

Sweet is the breath of Morn, her rising sweet
With charms of earliest birds; pleasant the sun
When first on this delightful land he spreads
His orient beams, on herb, tree, fruit,
Glistening with dew; fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers; and sweet the coming on
Of grateful evening mild; then silent night
With this her solemn bird, and this fair moon,
And these the gems of heaven, her starry train. —Milton.

The Fens

They have a beauty of their own, these great fens, even now, when they are dyed and drained, tilled and fenced—a beauty as of the sea of boundless expanse and freedom. Much more had they that beauty eight hundred years ago . . . The low rolling uplands were clothed in primeval forest; oak and ash, beech and elm, with here and there perhaps a group of ancient pines . . .

Between the forests were open wolds, dotted with white sheep and golden gorse; rolling plains of rich though ragged turf, whether cleared by the hand of man or by the wild fires which often swept over the hills. And between the wood and the wold

meantime Tadpole and Taper, who had never quitted for an instant the mysterious headquarters of the late opposition, were full of hopes and fears, and asked many questions, which they chiefly answered themselves.

"I wonder what Lord Lyndhurst will say to the King," said Taper.

"He has plenty of pluck," said Tadpole.

"I almost wish now that Rigby had breakfasted with him this morning," said Taper.

"If the King be firm, and the country sound," said Tadpole, "and Lord Monmouth keep his boroughs, I should not wonder to see Rigby made a privy councillor."

"There is no precedent for an

The Human Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE following question sometimes perplexes the student of Christian Science: If mortal existence is unreal and of the nature of a dream, unknown to the divine Mind, how does God, divine Mind, become a present help to the one who seems, to his own sense, engulfed in the dream?

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unilluminated human mind, so when it is found by that mind that a mental condition, faith, will produce effects in sense testimony tending to better its conditions, it has either taken one step toward its own illumination or a step toward a further belief in its own powers. These two steps mark the first and fundamental divergence between the student of Christian Science and the mental scientist. This gulf can do nothing but widen, for spiritual understanding is not gained by the human mind but comes only through the illumination of spiritual sense which causes the beliefs of the human mind to be destroyed, and ultimately the non-existence of the human mind itself, to become manifest.

As this illumination of spiritual sense proceeds the individual concerned naturally demonstrates more and more intelligence, for as we read on page 469 of Science and Health, "Intelligence is omniscience, omnipresence, and omnipotence. It is the primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind, of the true Principle—Life, Truth, and Love,—named God." On the other side of the gulf the reversing envy of the human mind may watch this unfolding intelligence and criticize what it declares to be intellectualism, but this is because it is ignorant of divine Mind.

The "People"

The people en masse constitute what we call the mob. Mobs have rarely been right—never except when capably led . . . It was the mob in Paris that made the Reign of Terror. Mobs have seldom been tempted, even had a chance to go wrong, that they have not gone wrong.

The "people" is a fetish. It was the people, misled, who precipitated the South into the madness of secession and the ruin of a hopelessly unequal war of sections . . .

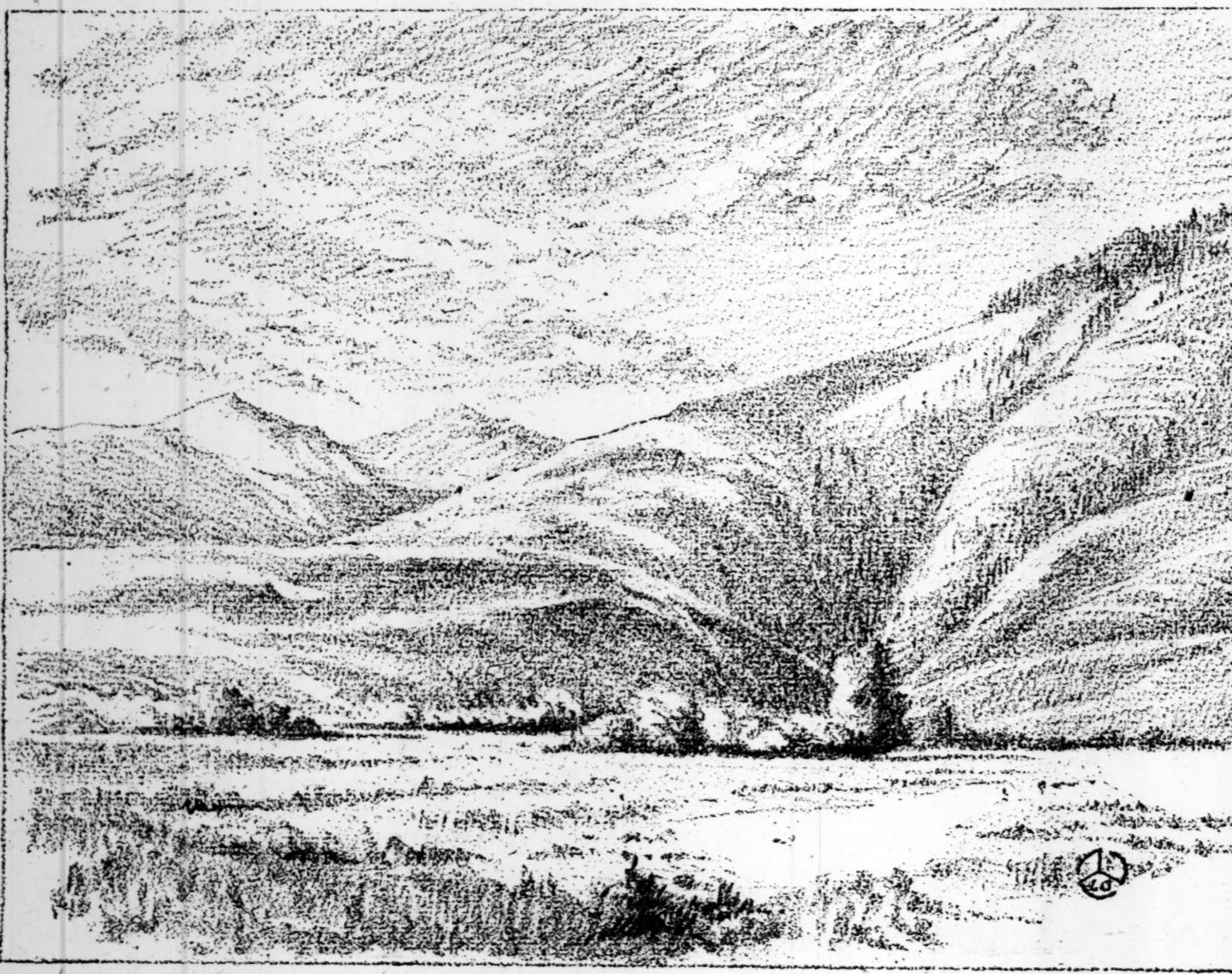
This is merely to note the mortal fallibility of man, most fallible when herded in groups and prone to do in the aggregate what he would hesitate to do when left to himself and his individual accountability.

Under a wise dispensation of power, despotism, we are told embodies the best of all government. The trouble is that despotism is seldom, if ever, wise. It is its nature to be inconsiderate, being essentially selfish, grasping, and tyrannous. As a rule, therefore, revolution—usually of force—has been required to change or reform it. Perfection was not designed for mortal man . . . Henry Watterson in "Marse Henry," an Autobiography."

Victory

Drive down false fear;
Strive; hold strong courage high;
See still draw near
Slow-pacing Victory.

—From John Brainerd Capper.



Evening Shadows in Montana

THE
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NEWSPAPER

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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Montana River
Bottoms

Eastward from camp the river, on whose willow-brushed margins the tents were pitched, lost itself around a bend under a great rounding hill in a pleasant vista of brush and reed beds. Its sapphire-like blue made a perfect contrast to the rich gold of the hay meadows which, on the further bank, swept level for a league or more south to the tawny rise of a frayed bottom, whose long-drawn swell was already etched with the running curves of shadow speaking of afternoon well past its middle. Walking east with the river, from the height of the bench above the camp, eastward the golden plain of hay prairie was distantly broken by a field of blue sagebrush. Above this rose, across almost the entire horizon, a belt of firs whose darkness made more distantly blue than ever beyond them the horizon hills. In them was a great almost square-sided gap, the Madison Cutoff, through which flowed out of Yellowstone Park the river on which we were camped. Through its far depths there sometimes glowed a far-off mass of cloud, small by distance, fiery in the light that pours through the gap at evening, with a precious color that stirred a painter's heart with a fresh thankfulness for the gift of sight.

Turning about to walk back to camp, one looked across the river bottom in which it lay. Upon a sight-rejoicing field of greenness, gilded with sunlight hastening to the final splendor of sundown, the belt of cottonwoods that hid the camp glowed in the low light of a deep gold, of a ruder hue because of the dark and violet bulk of the hill behind them. Rounding irregularly above in tremendous abruptness rose the thousand-foot shoulder of a mountain top, in whose vast hollow directly ahead gathered already the violet-gray dust of evening.

Over the light-crowned crest of the nearer hill, in blue luminous were three or four peaks of the main chain of the Montana Rockies. Overhead, across the purpling clouds, through whose interspaces a blue-green sky of utter light coldly burned, there shot in spreading radiation the broad rays of a sunburst—the spokes of Phœbus' chariot wheels.

O to Sail in a Ship
To sail in a ship,
To leave this steady, unendurable
land,
To leave the tiresome sameness of the
streets, the sidewalks and the
houses.
To leave you. O you motionless land,
and entering a ship.
To sail and sail and sail!

—Walt Whitman.

stood many a Danish "town," with its clusters of low straggling buildings round the holder's house, of stone or mud below, and of wood above; its high dykes round tiny fields; its flocks of sheep ranging on the wold; its herds of swine in the forests; and below—a more precious possession still—its herds of mares and colts, which fed with the cattle and the geese in the rich grass-fen.

For always, from the foot of the wold, the green flat stretched away, illimitable, to an horizon where, from the roundness of the earth, the distant trees and islands were huddled down like ships at sea. The firm horse-fen lay, bright green, along the wold; beyond it, the browner peat, or deep fern; and, among that, dark velvet alder beds, long lines of reed-rond, emerald in spring, and golden under the autumn sun; . . . river-reaches; broad meres dotted with a million fowl, while the cattle waded along their edges after the rich sedge-grass, or wallowed in the mire through the hot summer's day. Here and there, too, upon the far horizon, rose a tall line of ashen trees, marking some island of firm rich soil. In some of them, as at Ramsey and Crowland, the huge ashes had disappeared before the axes . . . and a minister tower rose over the fen, amid orchards, gardens, cornfields, pastures, with here and there a tree, left standing for shade. "Painted with flowers in the spring," with "pleasant shores embosomed in still lakes," as the chronicler of Ramsey has it, those islands seemed . . . terrestrial paradise.

Overhead the arch of heaven spread more ample than elsewhere, as over the open sea; and that vastness gave, and still gives, such cloudlands, such sunrises, such sunsets, as can be seen nowhere else within these isles.—From "Hereward the Wake." by Charles Kingsley.

At present the world and the confusion are limited to St. James' street and Pall Mall; but soon the boundaries and the tumult will be extended to the intended metropolitan boroughs; tomorrow they will be spread over the manufacturing districts. It is perfectly evident, that before eight-and-forty hours have passed, the country will be in a state of . . . crisis. And how can it be otherwise? Is it not truth that the subtle Chief Baron has been closeted one whole hour with the King; and that shortly after, with thoughtful brow and compressed lip, he was marked in his daring chariot entering the courtyard of Apsley House? . . . all the gentlemen who expected to have been made peers perceived that the country was going to be given over to a rapacious oligarchy. In the

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On sunny noons upon the deck's smooth face,
Linked arm in arm, how pleasant here to pace;
Or, o'er the stern reclining, watch below,
The foaming wake far widening as we go.

—From "Songs in Absence," by Arthur Hugh Clough.

Government Changes:
Old Style

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Material sense is the vision of the

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AND
HEALTH
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MAY 10, 1920

EDITORIALS

How a Straw Platform Frames Issues

PROBABLY it is because no considerations of inadequacy can ever seem to stifle popular interest in the results of a straw ballot on a popular question that straw ballots are becoming increasingly numerous in American presidential campaigns. In spite of their inconclusiveness, and in spite of the fact that it is in their nature to represent popular opinion with a bias that accords more or less exactly with the limitation of their scope, there is the same value in them as in all straws, they do give some general indication of the prevailing wind. And probably it is a tribute to the popularity of straw ballots in these presidential contests that we now see straw platforms coming into vogue. Perhaps they, too, are to have a recognized value in political campaigns. For if it is worth while to smoke out popular preferences as to the head of a ticket, it ought to be worth while to get some idea of what the unorganized voters conceive to be the issues on which the campaign should be fought. Such a stimulation of discussion, in advance of those hectic convention hours in which the details of party platforms are usually arranged, makes for deliberate consideration, at all events. And for this reason there is something akin to definite public service in the framing of a straw platform, thus early, as the New York Tribune has, out of 7291 planks submitted in competition by newspaper readers from all over the country. Of course, as the newspaper in question is stanchly Republican, the straw platform is to be taken as offered for Republican consideration and representing primarily Republican modes of thought. But it can fairly serve to draw comment and criticism from without the party, as well as from within it.

So far as this straw platform represents popular sentiment, it indicates that the issue as to Capital and Labor is the dominant issue of the moment. That is to say, more planks were proposed for this issue than for any others. Not all the talk of throwing the League of Nations into the campaign was enough to give the problem as to the foreign relations of the country predominance over the industrial question. Out of the 7291 planks proposed, 719 had to do with the relations of Capital and Labor, 690 dealt with foreign relations, 582 urged some form of Americanization, 541 were concerned with the army and navy program, and 409 advocated elimination of profiteering or measures for reducing prices. Aside from these five subjects, there was indecision as to those that could properly demand a place in the platform. In respect to certain subjects, moreover, there was much variance of view as to the line of action that ought to be championed. For example, with respect to Bolshevism, which has certainly been a good deal of an issue before the American public within the last few months, only 340 contestants undertook to propose planks, though perhaps it should be added that so far as the planks submitted on this issue were concerned they showed a fairly definite trend toward repressive measures. A subject that exemplified variance of opinion as to preferable course of action was that of constitutional reform, under which heading the 371 planks submitted were divided rather impartially amongst such proposals as changes in, or abolition of, the electoral college, referendum on all amendments, compulsory voting, a lengthened term for the President, and a reduction in membership for the House of Representatives—the whole collection indicating more truly, perhaps, the range of individual hobbies, than a trend toward any actual reform. Social legislation and taxation were other headings under which the number of planks submitted was in each case fairly large without a sufficient number favoring any one reform or course of action as to indicate a general popular demand. On several subjects that have been prominently before the public lately, relatively few planks were offered, and of these some indicated a faint minority, as well as a large majority, opinion. Majority opinions in this class favored equal rights for women, restriction of immigration, some sort of aid for soldiers, government supervision of big business, a large merchant marine, freedom of United States insular possessions, a revision of the tariff upward, and no government ownership of railroads.

The contestants evidently considered prohibition not much of an issue. So many of them passed it over that it stood only in the twentieth place in a list of twenty-seven subjects, arranged in order of the attention they received from those submitting planks. And of those who dealt with it, 100 proposed repeal of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, 48 declared against such repeal, and 25 advocated a referendum on the question. Considerable blocks of contestants, without any contrary suggestion, urged federal control of education on the lines advocated by the American Education Association, better laws to aid the farmer, elimination of wasteful governmental expenditures, and the establishment of the national budget system. On the Mexican question it is perhaps worth specifying that 33 planks were for American intervention, 23 against intervention and for friendly aid, but 125 for protection of United States citizens at any cost.

Perhaps the weakest proposal in the whole platform is in the plank purporting to deal with the cost of living, which favors "a thorough investigation of the causes of high prices." While investigation may be necessary, the suggestion of an investigation *de novo* on a matter that has been the subject of frequent and prolonged investigation, and constant popular inquiry for many months past, and upon which volumes, some of them official, have already been written, would be almost more than a long-suffering public would be likely to endure with patience. If any real party platform takes up the subject of the

cost of living, which all of them should, it ought to emphasize something in the nature of corrective action, rather than a prolongation of an already over-attenuated inquiry.

Reconstruction in France

WHILST it is true that any estimate as to the progress which France is making in the great work of reconstruction would involve consideration on a scale impossible in the space here available, nevertheless, the situation, as it now obtains, presents certain broad aspects, a review of which throws much light on a very complex issue. No one pretends that the economic situation in France is satisfactory, or that the progress being made toward complete rehabilitation is all that could be desired. France, today, is still living, to a very large extent, on borrowed money, and on income which, in the nature of things, must be temporary. Thus, according to the recent financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Finance, François Marsal, the budget of the year will amount to 50,000,000,000 francs. Of this, some 17,000,000,000 francs will be met out of taxation, old and new; some 3,000,000,000 out of the sale of war stocks and arms; and the rest, some 30,000,000,000 francs, partly by cutting down expenditures, which none the less have to be provided for, and partly by means of a new loan of 21,000,000,000 francs. The criticism offered by Louis Loucheur, when the matter was debated in the Chamber, that it was "wrong to leave out the 6,000,000,000 francs which Germany would pay this year," was really beside the issue. Anything paid by Germany could not, by any stretch of imagination, be described as income. It is clearly hypothecated to the redemption of debt.

The situation is very much the same when it comes to the consideration of trade and industrial conditions. As was pointed out by a prominent official to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Paris, recently, the United States, to take only one instance, sold France, last year, goods to the value of 7,000,000,000 francs, whilst the exportation from France to the United States only amounted to 500,000,000 francs. The tremendous excess of imports over exports is one of the greatest problems which France, in common with many other European countries, has to face.

Nevertheless, the situation, although not satisfactory, is not as unsatisfactory as simple statistics would seem to show. For instance, at least one-half of the imports from the United States, mentioned above, represent machinery. This is, of course, in the nature of a capital asset, and will enable France to develop her industries and pay her debts. France, moreover, has to her credit an enormous and steadily increasing quantity of what may be called "invisible exports." As shown in recent dispatches from Paris, France is becoming, more and more, the most visited country in Europe, and the goods that are purchased by these visitors, amounting to many millions of francs yearly, do not find a place in any available statistics. Not only do such exports tend slowly to improve the exchange situation, but they tend, of course, to produce a larger taxable income for the whole country.

But perhaps the most hopeful feature in the situation, as far as trade and industry are concerned, is the fact that France is quite evidently awakening, at last, to a realization that her great hope of salvation rests in work; that undue dependence on a German indemnity is a dangerous thing; and that reliance on mere financial juggling is utterly futile. Thus, speaking in Paris, recently, Edmond Chaix, an authority on the question, dwelt upon the necessity for what he described as "intensive production." "Our country," he said, "can no longer live as it did formerly, when it was saturated with gold and was the creditor of the whole world. It can no longer, as before the war, depend almost entirely upon itself. The gold is gone; the country's fortune has paid for the war. Now it must recover its gold, remake its future, but one can only grow rich by work."

Then, when attention is directed to the question of reconstruction, in the more restricted sense of rehabilitating industries directly affected by the war, as, for instance, in the devastated regions, it is seen that, whilst progress is certainly not all that could be desired, it is a question whether it could have been much more rapid than it has been. Certainly the Department of Reconstruction, which was established soon after the armistice, with its headquarters at Lille, would appear to be actuated, in all its dealings, by one desire, namely, to get things done, and to do away, as far as possible, with the hampering restrictions of routine methods. Its schemes for assessing compensation claims, and its organization for acquiring new machinery and parts are said to have won the praise of manufacturers and workers alike. The department has, moreover, apparently succeeded in inspiring all who are parties to the great work with a desire to seize any and every means to the desired end, and to place the question of increased production before any question of hard and fast right or privilege. Thus, manufacturers and workers alike are agreed that, inasmuch as the great need is machinery, such machinery as there is shall never be idle. When, therefore, the eight-hour day became operative, some time ago, a three-shift system was mutually adopted, with the result that mills are now running the twenty-four hours round. And so well has this system worked that in Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Croix, where the woolen, cotton, and linen trades are chiefly centered, the combing mills have reached 75 per cent of their pre-war productive capacity. Similar conditions prevail in many other districts.

In some places, however, such as Arras and Albert, the destruction has been so complete that no attempt has been made, as yet, to revive industrial arts. The Department of Reconstruction is evidently working on the sound plan that every mill set going makes it easier to rehabilitate the next one, and that effort should therefore, be concentrated where it will make the most rapid impression. Nevertheless, even in such places as Armentières, where devastation would seem to be almost as complete as it well could be, the mills are rising again out of the ruins, thus forming rallying points for new communities.

Lady Astor Talks to Civil Servants

THE short speech which Lady Astor recently delivered in London, at a mass meeting of women civil servants, was curiously typical of that new atmosphere which the advent of the woman politician is already introducing into British politics. Few people will be inclined to question that the women civil servants of Great Britain have a grievance, and a very real grievance. The recently issued report of the joint committee of the Civil Service National Whitley Council contains, from the women's point of view, many injustices. Not only does it differentiate between men and women in the matter of pay, but it differentiates between them in the matter of admission to the service itself. The report is full of recognition and appreciation of what the women did in civil service work during the war, but it quite clearly intimates that the higher posts in the civil service must be reserved for men. Then, in the matter of pay, it lays down that, whilst the minimum in each class should be the same for men and women, and the incremental rates should be identical, this should be the case only up to a certain point.

Now the mass meeting in London which Lady Astor addressed was convened to protest against this report, and many of the speeches lacked nothing in vigor or in the advocacy of strong policies. Lady Astor's speech was equally as determined as the others, but it contained, in addition, just that fundamental good will through which alone the real settlement is reached. The government, she felt sure, would welcome the opinion of the women, and would try to do its best for them. Many men in the House of Commons were undoubtedly interested in the women's question. She advised those who were dissatisfied with the Whitley council report to write to their members of Parliament, and she insisted that such communications did have an effect. As to strikes, women were not afraid to resort to strikes, but they did not believe in striking against everything.

It was, however, when Lady Astor left details and grappled with fundamentals that her speech was, as is always the case, most effective. No one recognizes more clearly than Lady Astor the opportunity which women have at the present time of "starting right;" of breaking away from the traditional ideas of politics; and of conforming action to the simple demands of righteousness. She sees quite clearly, and says so quite frequently, that real advancement is not possible along the lines of class or party interest; that the way to the new order lies along no such path. The new world about which there had been so much talk, she told the women civil servants in London, could only come with a change of heart, and, without that change, it would not be worth anything, if it did come. What would really bring it, she declared, was the temper women brought into politics. Her advice to women was to begin to work together in the interests of all classes. Such advice is as welcome as it is excellent, for it represents true statesmanship.

Overall Clubs Repeating History

CAN it be that just as all wars are substantially the same in their effect upon humankind, so the process of popular recovery from war is the same in all periods? One might think so, at all events. For just as we have profiteering and radical uprisings as the aftermath of the great war so recently ended, so we find that a preceding generation suffered under similar burdens in the American reconstruction following the Civil War, while generations yet ahead of them had as much, or worse, to bear, of the same sort, while the newly independent America was struggling under the weight of debt necessitated by the war which made independence a fact. For all that, it is a little disappointing to most of us, no doubt, to discover that, of all things, our overall clubs are just a duplication of an earlier popular protest of the same kind. In 1786 the people of Massachusetts banded themselves together in substantially similar fashion, and for a similar purpose. To be sure, the actual wearing of overalls was not the basis of their agreement. Perhaps overalls were unknown to the people of that day as they are now known and accepted. But the good folk of 1786 pledged themselves to forgo all the ordinary attire of fashion, and all the luxuries of dress. And they formed themselves into organizations for the practice and encouragement of thrift and industry, after the manner of those clubs that have come to notice in the United States within the last fortnight, whose members agree not to spend more than a fixed amount for certain articles of apparel, or to make their own hats and suits.

Probably the woes of the present after-war period are mild, indeed, compared to those which were suffered by the majority of sparsely settled communities at the close of the American Revolution. Then the after-war pressure of debt was felt acutely in rural Massachusetts, where the state's arrears to the federal government, added to the cost of local government and the bounties due the soldiers, had become equivalent to a tax of \$50 for every man, woman, and child in a population of 379,000. This meant an average burden upon heads of families of some \$200, at a time when most farmers would have deemed such a sum, yearly, a large income. Most of them, in fact, rarely set eyes on so much as \$50 in the course of a year. Under such a burden, payment of debts and taxes became virtually impossible. Creditors became clamorous and ugly, and courts were crowded with lawsuits. Homesteads, live stock and farm equipment were seized for debt. Farmers themselves were sent to jail.

Quite naturally these conditions developed a sort of Bolshevism. The Bolsheviks of those times, however, inveighed against lawyers. Lawyers were the agents through whom they found themselves beset in the courts, and their goods seized. Lawyers, by the same token, seemed to many the cause of their troubles, and popular clamor was raised to restrict both their number and their freedom of action. To other of the early Bolsheviks, the merchant class appeared to be the cause of all popular hardships.

Then it was that the better-minded of the people started the equivalent of the overall clubs of today. They formed groups, or clubs, which they banded together into what they called a league, of which all members

were to pledge themselves to discourage the use and importation of foreign goods. All promised, likewise, to wear homemade clothes, and by every means, in their power to encourage economy, frugality, and industry. So generally was the plan taken up that even the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and members of the Council, and the state Senate put down their names as members. Of course certain of the rich merchants joined, eager, if possible, thereby to take away the popular reproach that had been fastened upon them. And the stenographers of today who have pledged themselves to make their own hats and dresses had their precursors in the damsels of the league, who searched out old spinning wheels from their mothers' garrets, and set themselves to learn anew the household craft of still earlier times. Spinning-bees came into vogue. Spinning schools were started in every town. For a time, the young women of the day were ready to leave off playing the harpsichord and spinet for the sake of showing their skill at the more prosaic instrument of industry. And all this activity in Massachusetts so aroused the women of the neighboring State of Connecticut that they, on their part, eager to stay the outflow of money so greatly needed in the country, adopted a resolution that, for the space of eight months, they "would not buy any gauze, any ribbons, any laces, any feathers, any beaver hats, silks, muslins, or chintzes." They also pledged themselves to "dress their persons in the plainest manner" and to "avoid all unnecessary expense."

Probably these abstentions, and all the league activities, did their part in alleviating the burdens of a trying time. They could hardly have been a cure for the trouble, however. If they had been, we should have had no such opportunity, as now, to see history in the act of repeating itself.

Editorial Notes

THE workmanlike program drawn up for the fifth session of the Council of the League of Nations, which is to be held in Rome, this week, is welcome proof that the League is making very rapid strides toward the realm of practical politics, if it has not already arrived. Arrangements for the first meeting of the assembly of the League, consideration of the League's budget, and constitution of the permanent commission on questions of disarmament are amongst the matters to be considered. As on previous occasions, the operative part of the proceedings, it is satisfactory to note, is to be in public.

PROHIBITION in the United States is bearing its fruits with surprising rapidity, but perhaps not more quickly than was expected by discerning people who saw its deeper significance. Some of the fruitage is shown by this statement of the business manager and vice-president of the United Press Association: "Never in the history of the press has intelligence been so greatly in demand as now. Prohibition is partly responsible." The journalist then says: "Another reason is that the public, awakening to the existence and effects of propaganda, has put the press on trial. There is an increasing demand that stories be written with sincerity and with intelligence, and that they be well written." A little bird might say that what the journalist calls "another reason" is really only the first again, namely prohibition, since the very thing that makes newspaper men wider awake and therefore able to raise the standard of intelligence required in journalism is also making the public more alert, so that the mass of the people can now detect the subtleties of propaganda which before had deceived them all too easily.

GONE is the ancient pear tree, and no trace remains of the mulberry tree planted by Cardinal Wolsey, under the welcome shade of which Sir Edwyn Sandys sat in the long summer days of 1575 at Scrooby Manor, but Pilgrims in England in 1920 need not neglect to raise their hats to the memory of Elder Brewster at his one-time home, because special arrangements have been made for escorting parties to the haunts of the Pilgrim Fathers during the Tercentenary Year. All the Fathers made great sacrifices, but one will be tempted to think that William Brewster made perhaps more than most when one sees the ruins of the palatial home he left. Traces of the moat still exist, and some of the great carved beams can be found in stables and cowsheds near by. The size of the house can be realized when it is remembered that it was large enough to shelter Margaret Tudor and her entire retinue on her royal procession to Scotland.

WITH every prospect of a satisfactory outcome, the University of California has established a branch university at Los Angeles, several hundred miles from the main institution in Berkeley. An even greater distance separates Boston University, in Massachusetts, from the new branch of its school of business administration in Havana, Cuba. In view of the larger growth in the membership of the freshman class in many of the larger universities, it is not improbable that the branch university idea will spread. The plan permits of the handling of huge freshman and sophomore groups at points nearer the students' home cities and towns than the central institution. Besides the several financial advantages that are said to exist in the plan from the university's standpoint, the students will have some small gain, because of their reduced expense for railway traveling, in the unhappy event of their being "plucked."

MAY DAY was observed in Soviet Russia as "a day of general work." So general, indeed, was the observance that even the personnel of the soviets took upon themselves some task." Nicholas Lenin, for instance, devoted himself to assisting some workmen at the Kremlin, and "was seen carrying heavy loads." It all sounds excellent, but it is not quite easy to appreciate the point of view. Why was it necessary for Mr. Lenin to abandon, for the time being, his duties as Premier and carry "heavy loads" in order to comply with the demand for general work?

IT is reported that the United States Department of Justice is writing a new recipe for curbing the sugar speculators. Consumers are strongly for the incorporation of one particular ingredient, and that is "speedy action."